NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

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Royal Oak, Michigan June 20, 1938

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THE CHRISTIAN FRONT
BY
Father Coughlin

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WHAT IS FASCISM?
Anthony Ashley

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BORROWING YOURSELF OUT OF DEBT
Judge Joseph A. Gillis

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CHAMPION OF FORGOTTEN MEN
A. Simon, O. M. I.

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THE CROOKEDNESS OF CAPITALISM
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PUNCH AND JUDY BANKING
Ben Marcin

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COMMUNISM IS WICKED
Hilaire Belloc

VOL. 1A NO. 18

Pope Pius XI

ACME

The CHRISTIAN FRONT

AT the mere mention of the Christian Front there is gnashing of teeth on the part of non-Christians.

The words, "Christian Front," are an abomination to those whose objective is to de-christianize America.

Is it not time for the Christians of our country to realize that if this is not a Christian country in its politics, its education, its industry and its finance, then it will be a non-Christian country in all these and in other branches?

"You are either with Me or against Me" are the words of Christ.

Too long have we adopted the poisonous philosophy of tolerance in the sense that we have compromised our principles in order not to offend the principles of those who love paganism or non-Christianity.

A Christian may not be tolerant with Communism in the sense that he is willing to permit a Communist to establish his principles.

One may not be tolerant with any philosophy that is non-Christian in the sense that he is willing to let that non-Christian establish his principles of life in our schools, our politics, our banks and our industries.

All other systems failed before the coming of Christ. Christianity is a new gospel and a new system which is opposed, by reason of its perfection, to every other system.

Christianity, besides being a religion, is a philosophy of life.

It is ridiculous to hear Christians condemn Earl Browder's invitation for Catholics to join with Communists when these same Christians tolerate the un-Christian principles injected by Browder and non-Christians into American life.

If Christianity is to be saved in America, Christians must break definitely with the Browders and all non-Christians who are attempting to put their philosophy into practice, or who are asking Christians to compromise with them on some other new-fangled philosophy of tolerance, of usury and of destructionism.

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Social Justice

JUNE 20, 1938

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The Christian Front

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Vol. 1A No. 16

Schedule of Shrine Tours

DEDICATION DAYS

JULY 2-3-4—Boston, New England, New Jersey, Philadelphia, Baltimore.
JULY 10—Western New York, Buffalo, Syracuse, Rochester, Troy, Albany, Eastern Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Altoona, Erie.
JULY 17—Chicago, Illinois, Kansas, Iowa, Columbus.
JULY 24—Indiana.
JULY 31—Cleveland, Akron, Missouri.
AUGUST 7—Cincinnati, Southern Ohio, Kentucky, Dayton.
AUGUST 14—Toledo, Piqua, Sidney, Lima, Troy, Ohio.
AUGUST 21—Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota.
SEPTEMBER 3-4-5—National Day—for all.

NORTHERN AND WESTERN NEW YORK
Troy, Albany, Rochester, Syracuse, Buffalo

Many requests have been received from people in Troy and Albany in regard to a pilgrimage to Royal Oak. Likewise there are a number of friends in the cities of Rochester, Syracuse and Buffalo who desire to organize a tour to the Shrine of the Little Flower on July 10th. It is necessary that these tours include a certain number of persons in order to receive special rates. Only a few more are needed for a successful tour from the cities of Troy and Albany. Likewise, anyone living in Western New York who desires to visit the Shrine on Sunday, July 10th can receive information by filling out the coupon.

NEW YORK CITY

Thousands of friends visited the Shrine of the Little Flower over Memorial Day. Many people living in Brooklyn and New York had a delightful day in Royal Oak. They were so enthused about their visit and the wonders of Royal Oak, that they are requesting that a second tour be organized from New York City and Brooklyn over Labor Day. Anyone desiring to visit the Shrine from these cities and from Eastern New York and other towns on the Eastern seaboard on Labor Day are requested to fill out the coupon.

Shrine of the Little Flower,
Royal Oak, Michigan

Kindly send me information in regard to a tour to Royal Oak.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....

SOUTHERN OHIO AND CINCINNATI DAY
(Middletown, Dayton, Springfield)

Shrine of the Little Flower
August 7, 1938
SPECIAL TOUR

Cincinnati	$5.75
Middletown	5.25
Dayton	5.00
Springfield	5.00

New York Central System

IMPORTANT NOTICE FOR PILGRIMS COMING TO THE SHRINE FROM PENNSYLVANIA

Sunday, July 3, 1938

A special Solemn High Mass for the people from Eastern Pennsylvania who are going to visit the Shrine on Sunday, July 3rd will be sung at 12:45 by Rev. Chas. E. Coughlin. This Mass will be especially for the Philadelphia delegation and their friends. Father Coughlin will also preach the sermon at this Mass. This delegation will not have to be at the Shrine until 12 o'clock.

NEW ENGLAND DAY
MAINE • NEW HAMPSHIRE • VERMONT MASSACHUSETTS • CONNECTICUT RHODE ISLAND

July 2-3-4

Boston and Albany Railroad, New York Central System, D. & C. Navigation Co.

ROUND TRIP FARES

From Boston	From Worcester	From Springfield
Via Rail and Boat	Via Rail and Boat	Via Rail and Boat
$24.15	$22.90	$21.25

For more information apply to:
Mr. Hollis R. Cummings,
Asst. Gen. Passenger Agent,
Boston & Albany Railroad,
Room 357, South Station, Boston, Massachusetts

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY ..... STATE .....

Kindly send me information in regard to the tour to Royal Oak, Michigan from the New England States. This request does not oblige me in any way.

PENNSYLVANIA, NEW JERSEY DELAWARE & MARYLAND'S

2nd Annual Pilgrimage

INDEPENDENCE DAY (July Fourth) Week-end
July 2nd, 3rd and 4th

LOW FARE · $14.00 · ROUND TRIP

Via
BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD TO CLEVELAND, O.
and
STEAMER — S. S. CITY OF CLEVELAND TO DETROIT, MICH.

Including taxi in Cleveland, and bus direct to the Shrine.

Berth in Stateroom — $3.50 Additional
Reservations MUST be made not later than June 27th.

Apply NOW to any of the following:

FLOYD M. NELLETT
1242 E. Oxford St.
REGent 6873
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

B. & O. R.R. CO.
151 So. Broad St.
PENnypacker 1902

Special arrangements have been made to accommodate groups from Reading, Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, and other towns in Pennsylvania, as well as from Trenton, Newark, Jersey City, etc., in New Jersey, and towns in Deleware and Maryland. You are advised to write at once, RESERVATIONS ARE LIMITED.

BALTIMORE WASHINGTON RICHMOND WESTERN MARYLAND

2nd Annual Official Pilgrimage

Saturday, July 2, Sunday, July 3, Monday, July 4

A glorious three day holiday
Via B. & O. RAILROAD and D. & C. STEAMER

Only $14.00 · Round Trip

(If 300 or more make the tour, the fare will be still lower)
Covering railroad and steamer fare both ways, Taxi transfer from station to boat and transfer by bus from station to Royal Oak and return.

For full information and reservations, write to: Baltimore Social Tours, 328 Park Ave,. Baltimore Md. Telephone Vernon 5269-J.
Office hours. 12 noon to 5 p.m. — 7:30 p.m. to 10 p.m.

Mrs. Cora Luce, 3630 13th St., N. E., Washington. Telephone Dupon 3872.

CHICAGO AND ILLINOIS DAY

July 17, 1938

Special Tour

ROUND TRIP · $10.60 · LOW FARE

Includes breakfast at Hotel.
Transportation from station to Hotel.
Sightseeing in Detroit and Royal Oak and return to station.

For more information apply to:
Michigan Central Railroad, Chicago, Illinois
E. S. Kelley, Tour Mgr.
2221 Berwyn Avenue, Edgewater 2850
Chicago, Ill.

South Side:
Mrs. Claudia Ker
6034 S. Bishop St.
Prospect 1813
Chicago, Ill.

Downtown:
Jacob Turpel
1176 W. Adams St.
Room No. 1132
Dearborn 3722
Chicago, Ill.

PITTSBURGH DAY

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA AND SURROUNDING TERRITORY

Sunday, July 10, 1938

Official Tour · $9.50 · Covers All Expenses

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad
483 Union Trust Building
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Tickets may be obtained from:
Mrs. Anna M. Nardina, 1361 Oakhill St., N. S.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Phone Linden 4775-J

Kindly send me information about your special train to the Shrine of the Little Flower, July 9-10-11.

Name .....

Street .....

City .....

Mail this coupon to Mrs. Anna M. Nardina, 1361 Oakhill Street, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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TEN REASONS WHY NEW DEAL WILL WIN

DESPITE the outcome of recent primary elections which proved unfavorable to the New Deal, it is my judgment that Mr. Roosevelt's party will be victorious following 1940. My reasons for arriving at such a conclusion (which I hope is an incorrect conclusion) are as follows:

(1) The majority of surveys and analyses show that between 53 to 58 per cent of voters are still in favor of Franklin Roosevelt.

(2) Since Congress has surrendered to him the spending power, he has control of the patronage. Undoubtedly, he will spread $5-billion among the unemployed and the needy for his own political advantage.

(3) The LaFollette vote at best will be a protest vote in not more than twenty states.

(4) The Republicans have shown no signs or inclinations of adopting a liberal platform. Nor have the Republicans manifested any desire to nominate a liberal candidate for President. At most the Republicans will be negative critics.

(5) Great masses of people are laboring under the false opinion that the New Deal is really for their benefit. These masses fail to see that the New Deal policies are productive of evil and of bigger and better depressions.

(6) The Communists and C.I.O.-ers have organized a popular front to support the New Dealers. Meanwhile there is no organized front against them.

(7) The dominant banking interests of America must support the New Deal in practice even though they are opposed to it in principle. Thus, because the banks are loaded with Government bonds, their policies are now controlled, as a result of this, by the New Deal manipulators.

(8) The Roosevelt depression in which we are now wallowing will disappear temporarily before November, 1940, as a result of more credit inflation. The price of bonds will be sustained and the price of stocks will rise. Newspapers, which do their thinking through the eyes of their advertising managers, will adopt a note of optimism which is easily translated into a harmony of praise for Roosevelt. This will happen even though these same newspaper editors will realize in their hearts that a worse depression will follow inevitably on the basis that every fountain pen dollar put into circulation takes an honest dollar out of circulation in order to protect the debts and the bonds.

(9) Meanwhile every major city in the United States will become bankrupt as are Cleveland, Chicago, New York, Detroit and others at the present moment. Bankruptcy will not be admitted. It will be camouflaged when these cities, forced to sustain the impoverished and the needy, will find themselves unable to do so with their own funds and, to save themselves from serious uprisings, will accept Federal aid to such a degree that Franklin Roosevelt will be paraded as the saviour of the century.

(10) The New Deal will not forget to agitate America with a war scare just at the crucial moment when the campaign will be hottest.

Meanwhile thousands and millions of people will disagree with my judgment. However, I am afraid that their disagreement will be based more or less upon wish-thinking than upon facts. Since 1934, I have been opposed to some of the policies of the New Deal. Since 1936, I have been opposed to the entire spirit of the New Deal. My opposition was based on nothing personal but primarily upon the open acceptance on the part of the New Deal of the same radical program which was followed in Spain and in France.

Following the meeting of the comintern in Moscow, in 1935, it became evident that the Communists had cast overboard the word "Communism;" that they had instructed their followers to adopt the word "democracy" in its stead. At the same meeting, they decided that the best way to wreck America was through the instrumentality of credit inflation and intermittent depressions. Besides that, they then determined to keep the Communist Party upon the ballot in the United States merely as a front but that the New Deal Party should be supported and exploited as far as their real efforts were concerned.

These radicals have been so efficient in their credit inflation program, together with their intermittent depressions, that the New Deal is now at their mercy and under their direction.

In other words, Mr. Roosevelt cannot turn back. He is likened to a huge steam roller racing down hill to its own destruction. Whoever tries to stop him will be liquidated. He will not be stopped until he wrecks himself—and this wreckage will result when 16-billion, 600-million more dollars of fountain pen money will bankrupt the nation.

Of course that will be the propitious moment for him and his supporters to say that industry together with Congress are to blame for the disaster. Then Congress may also be liquidated.

I express these judgments even though many conscientious persons disagree with me. However, I analyze their disagreement as one that is based on ignorance of financial facts.

The 1938 election, which will return to power probably eighty or ninety Congressmen who are opposed to the New Deal, merely will give Mr. Roosevelt and his leftist supporters an opportunity for crying from the house-tops that Congress is to blame for the continued depression.

Suppose the Republican Congressmen together with the conservative Democrats gained the upper hand following 1938, what would be the result?

Likely they would try to balance the well-known budget. This would mean that relief money would be curtailed. This would mean that industry would promise to assimilate a great portion of the unemployed. This would mean the private holders of wealth would be inclined to invest their money in industry. This would mean that taxes would be increased.

All this seems to be in the plans of the conservatives who, in the last analysis, would set out to protect the debts already incurred under the New Deal.

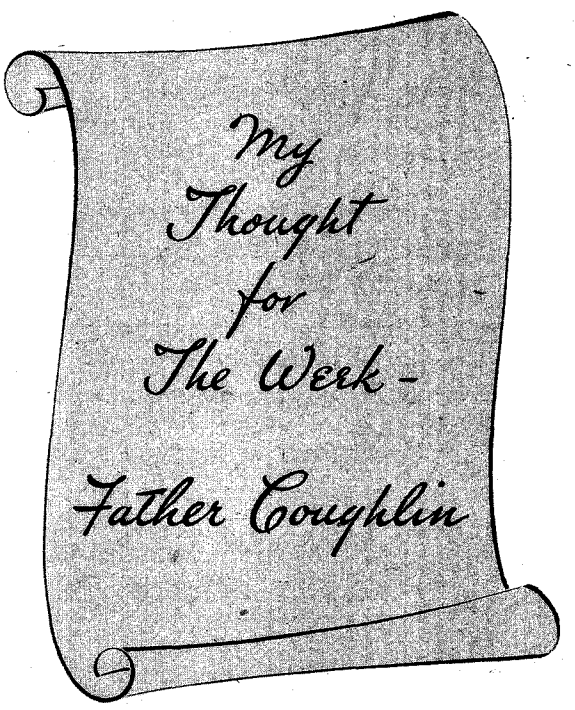
Now it is ridiculous to think that industry can assimilate more than half the unemployed in the first two years of such a program. It is ridiculous to think that private capital will flow unrestricted into motors, steel, textiles and other channels, because taxes are of such a nature that tax collectors take into consideration only the profits of investment and never the losses. It is also preposterous to consider that the C.I.O. will diminish its activities; for just as soon as industry shows a profit the C.I.O. leaders will demand wage raises which, in turn, will increase the cost of industry's products and thereby set in motion the vicious circle of less than living wages.

This worse-than-depression in which we are wallowing cannot be destroyed or even alleviated until the debt situation is faced and concluded.

It is impossible for the United States of America to continue with its present financial system, its present wage system and its present taxation system without meeting disaster. A moratorium must be declared on the payment of interest and the redemption of obligations which are associated with the thirty odd billion dollars of bonds created by the New Deal. Before this principle will be adopted by a Republican Congress both the private banks and the insurance companies must find some way to get along without depending for their revenues upon the billions of dollars which they have invested in these debts.

I cannot imagine the banks and the insurance companies quietly acquiescing to such a program.

In fine, I cannot imagine how a conservative Congress can offer any substantial remedy to cure the disease of the New Deal unless it goes to the root cause, namely the money question.



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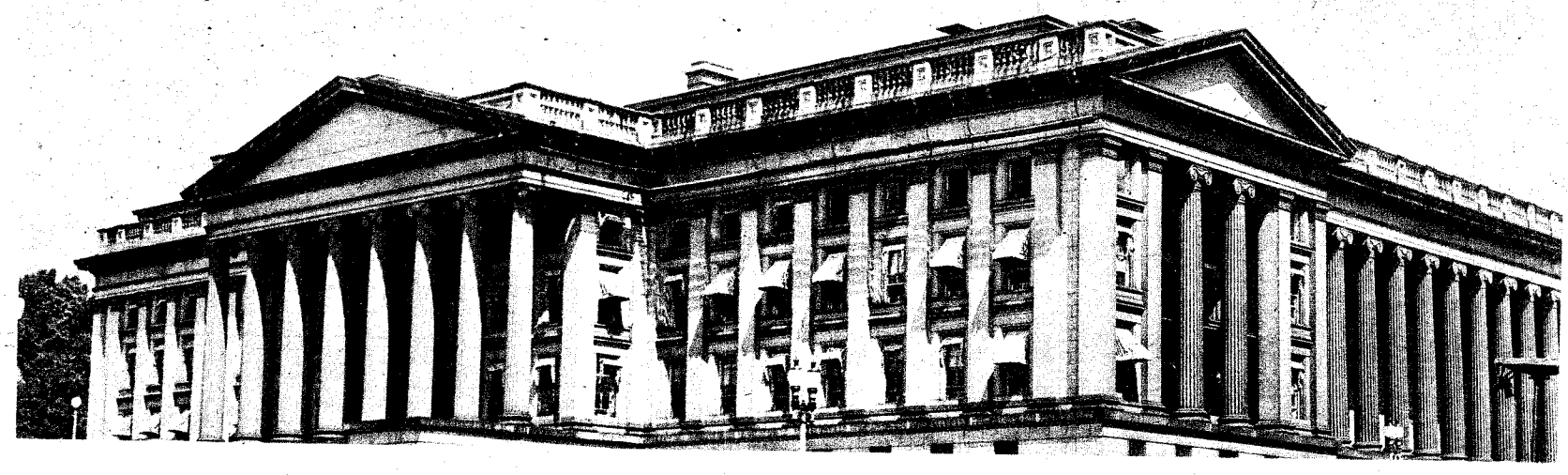

WIDE WORLD

DEMOCRACY vs. PLUTOCRACY

by
DR. EDWARD LODGE CURRAN
Ph. D.

Having Made the Discovery of the Second and Twelfth Principles of Social Justice, It Is to Be Hoped That Our Government Will Do Something About Them—It Might Even, in Time, Discover the Other Fourteen.

In one of his poems, entitled "If, Kipling has indicated some of the natural signs by which a great man can be recognized. One of these is *to be able "to wait and not be tired by waiting."*

After years of teaching and waiting, the followers of social justice are coming into their own. Only the other day the Ford Brotherhood of Employes asked for a living annual wage of $1,500 a year. The Park Employes Association of Greater New York have been campaigning for a living annual wage in place of the per diem rate at which their present salaries are paid. In many places and in many groups throughout the country this second principle of social justice, "a just living annual wage," is receiving newer life and newer support.

Believers in social justice have always maintained that once the people recognized the truth, they would seize upon the truth and make it their own. The radio voice of Father Coughlin has been a golden harbinger of truth to hundreds of thousands of minds. Without his weekly menu of religious and social and economic facts, the common mind of the common man in America would have become economically atrophied. The common economic slavery, in which we of the masses have all been plunged since the Civil War, would have been prolonged or transformed into the grimmer and bloodier slavery of communistic destruction.

It is hopeful, then, to find another of the sixteen principles of social justice recognized by the Congress and the President of the United States. The twelfth principle of our charter of social justice calls for the "abolition of tax-exempt bonds."

The following excerpt is from the President's Tax Message of April 25th:

"The Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, approved in 1913, expressly authorized the Congress 'to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived.' That is plain language. Fairly construed this language would seem to authorize taxation of income derived from state and municipal, as well as federal bonds, . . . "

The President says that "this is plain language." We would remind the President and the Congress that this has also been the language of Father Coughlin and of the hundreds of thousands of those who have remained loyal to his Christian economic leadership.

The President goes on to say: "Men with great means best able to assume business risks have been encouraged to lock up substantial portions of their funds in tax-exempt securities. Men with little means, who should be encouraged to hold the secure obligations of the federal and state governments, have been obliged to pay a relatively higher price for those securities than the very rich, because the tax-immunity is of much less value to them than to those whose incomes fall in the higher brackets."

Despite the Revenue Acts of 1932, 1934 and 1936, with their high percentage of surtaxes on incomes in the higher brackets, wealthy men have been able to avoid the payment of such estimated revenue by various devices. One of these devices, of course, has been supplied by the Government itself. The purchase of non-taxable federal and state securities has relieved the wealthy of their tax-paying duties towards the commonwealth.

It is hard to imagine why any government should have been so long-suffering in the policy of giving its citizens assured incomes and not collecting any revenue in return. That is exactly what happens in the case of tax-exempt Government securities.

Suppose an individual buys a thousand-dollar Government bond. He buys it, let us admit, at par. That means he gives the Government a thousand dollars. The Government gives him a prettily engraved and decorated piece of paper. The guarantee of the entire United States is behind the promise to return the thousand dollars when the bond becomes due. The Government will resort to taxation in order to pay the face value of the bond.

In the meanwhile, let us say, the bond will pay to its holder an income of 2 per cent. The bondholder receives a personal income of $20 a year. The owner of the bond, of course, could have placed his thousand dollars in some business. He could have bought the bonds or common stock of some enterprise which would have paid a higher rate of interest without, however, guaranteeing the same degree of security.

When the due date of the bond came around, the business might have been in the red. The enterprise might have been obliged to go into bankruptcy. The holder of the bond might receive fifty cents or less on the dollar due to him as a bondholder. The holder of a Government bond receives less interest but he possesses a gilt-edged guarantee. The United States Government does not default on the payment of its debts to its citizens. The wealthy man can gamble hundreds of thousands of dollars in business and at the same time freeze hundreds of thousands of dollars in Government bonds which he places aside with no fear of default.

The business of issuing tax-exempt bonds is therefore of particular advantage to the wealthy. While the poor man or middle-income class individual can only afford to buy a few tax-exempt bonds, due to the fact that he cannot freeze too much of his money in wealth at a low rate of interest, the wealthy man can invest millions if he chooses.

Each tax-exempt thousand-dollar bond means, therefore, that the Government is giving away twenty or thirty dollars a year and not receiving a single cent from the income which the Government itself creates. At all times the Government must pay. And at all times the Government must tax all its citizens in order to redeem its tax-exempt obligations. Tax-exempt Government bonds force the great mass of our citizens, who cannot afford the luxury of Government bonds, to pay the interest and the principal to those who can afford the luxury. Lazarus, lying outside the gate, must mortgage his few crumbs to pay for the dinner of Dives within the gate.

The cure for this social injustice is the twelfth principle of social justice. Fortunately both the President and the Congress have given evidence of finding it.

Opponents of the measure to abolish the issuance of tax-exempt Government securities — and they will be found among the "sixty families of America"—will moan about this newer method to "soak the rich." The remedy, however, is one of economic salvaging rather than social soaking. The sixteenth amendment gave Congress the power to impose taxes on personal income from whatever source the income may have been derived. Through tolerating the issuance of tax-exempt Government securities, Congress had abandoned just another one of its constitutional prerogatives. "Back to the Constitution" is not a mere rhetorical gurgle in the purple throat of patriotism. It is common sense. It is democratic procedure. It is social justice.

The money question is probably the most important question before the mind of the American people today. If we are ever to have social justice in America, the purchasing power of the American people must be increased. Increase in purchasing power cannot be secured by the destruction of crops or by limitation in the field of rational production.

Money is not wealth. Money is the means of securing wealth. Money is the result of wealth. Money is the arbitrary instrument by means of which those who have produced one form of wealth may secure the forms and quantities of wealth which they need for a healthy, normal and even cultural existence. The concentration of the national income in the hands of the relatively few in the United States is one of the sins against social justice which cries to heaven for reform. Money is the means of securing private property. The cure for our present economically unjust distribution of wealth in the United States is not the abolition of private property but the extension and expansion of private property among all our citizens.

The national income of the United States must be more equitably distributed. A re-distribution of the national income can be secured by the payment of a just living annual wage to every worker in the country. Those who receive huge incomes should also pay their proportionate part of the country's taxes. This can be partially secured by the abolition of tax-exempt government securities.

It is the function of government, as the Encyclicals of Pope Leo XIII and Pope Pius XI point out, to help those who are most helpless. The wage earners of America are united in their demand for social justice. It is the function of the Government to meet their demands, not by the confiscation of private property but by its wider and more equitable distribution.

Every movement for a just living annual wage, the second of Father Coughlin's sixteen principles, is a move in the right direction. The abolition of tax-exempt bonds is another step forward. Now that the Government has discovered our second and twelfth principles, it is not too much to hope that, in time, the fourteen other principles may likewise be discovered and acted upon.

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THE CHRISTIAN FRONT

In its leading editorial of Thursday, June 9th, the Communist *Daily Worker* says:

"The Reverend Dr. Edmund A. Walsh of Georgetown University has found it necessary to take up arms against the invitation of Earl Browder for brotherly co-operation in defense of religious liberties and democracy against Fascism . . . This high Catholic official spurns our invitation with the following argument: Communists are working so that other groups are to be 'cautiously enrolled to the banners of a disguised collectivism by invoking the menace of Fascism.' . . . It is apparent that Dr. Walsh's violent attack against the proposal of the Communists does not rest upon any serious concern for the welfare of his fellow-Catholics, nor upon any realistic understanding of what is happening in the world today."

Why attack Dr. Walsh who, more than most clergymen in the United States, sees the real menace of Communism and is intelligent enough to understand the subversive workings of this menace which parades its wares under the fiction of democracy, liberty and progress?

The *Daily Worker* is too cowardly to attack Pope Pius XI who went much further than did Dr. Walsh. Once more it is necessary to quote what Pius XI says relative to the Communists and their invitation to Catholics. In his encyclical titled, "*Atheistic Communism,*" which was published in March, 1937, the head of the Catholic Church said:

"In the beginning Communism showed itself for what it was in all its perversity; but very soon it realized that it was thus alienating the people.

"It has therefore changed its tactics, and strives to entice the multitudes by trickery of various forms, hiding its real designs behind ideas that in themselves are good and attractive.

"Thus, aware of the universal desire for peace, the leaders of Communism pretend to be the most zealous promoters and propagandists in the movement for world amity. Yet at the same time they stir up a class-warfare which causes rivers of blood to flow.

"Realizing that their system offers no internal guarantee of peace, they have recourse to unlimited armaments.

"Under various names which do not suggest Communism, they establish organizations and periodicals with the sole purpose of carrying their ideas into quarters otherwise inaccessible.

"They try perfidiously to worm their way even into the professedly Catholic and religious organizations.

"*Again, without receding an inch from their subversive principles, they invite Catholics to collaborate with them in the realm of so-called humanitarianism and charity.*

"At times they even make proposals that are in perfect harmony with the Christian spirit and the doctrine of the Church.

"Elsewhere they carry their hypocrisy so far as to encourage the belief that Communism, in countries where faith and culture are more strongly entrenched, will assume another and much milder form, and it will not interfere with the practice of religion, and will respect liberty of conscience.

"There are some even who refer to certain changes recently introduced into soviet legislation as a proof that Communism is about to abandon its program of war against God."

* * *

It is evident that the enemies of social justice change their tactics from month to month. It is likewise evident that while the friends of social justice must remain faithful always to its principles, they, too, must change their tactics in order to combat the foe successfully.

It will be well for all our friends to recognize the urgency for us to keep on the alert; to keep our face continuously towards the foe; to change methods of attack in order to meet changed methods of attack.

Our methods must be flexible. But at no time will we be permitted to collaborate with Communists in any of their plans or projects for the simple reason that their advertised objectives cannot be taken seriously. Their one objective is anti-Christ. This we know from bitter experience.

We also know that whatever they touch they destroy.

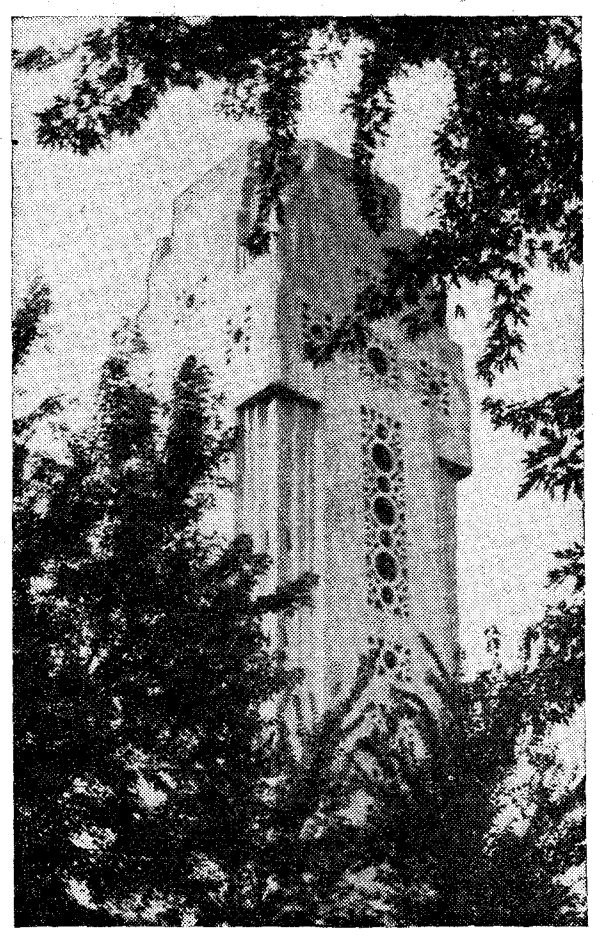
* * *

Milk-and-water Catholics sometimes are found heading organizations to lift embargo on arms and munitions against Spain. They do not know, or else do not care, that Pius XI and all informed anti-Communists have recognized the Franco government. Elsewhere (on page 18) in this paper one such organization is cited.

As a matter of fact, the so-called Loyalists, or Communists of Spain, have enjoyed the free importation of arms and munitions. Several papers in Italy, Alsace and Belgium have reproduced the details and texts of the correspondence which they claim proves the leading part taken by M. Pierre Cot, Blum's Minister for Air, in supplying war material to the Spanish forces. The reason that English and French ships have been bombed by followers of Franco is because they are munition carriers.

A detailed account of the way in which war materials have reached Spain from France, Russia, Czechoslovakia, the United States and England, has been given by a French journalist, Pierre Hericourt, in a pamphlet published in English under the title, *"Arms for Red Spain."* He specifically mentions an entire arsenal of American shells stamped with P.E. and M.C.O., under which is inscribed the words, "U.S.A."

FROM THE TOWER



Altogether M. Hericourt personally checked the following war material captured by General Franco's army:

318	French machine guns
948	Russian machine guns
565	Foreign machine guns of varying types
954	Spare gun-barrels
1,358	French machine rifles
2,600,000	Cartridges for 8mm. Lebels
120,000	Loaders for French machine rifles
2,800	French rifles
12,575	Russian rifles (two types)
886	Czech rifles
3,852	Mexican rifles
4,875,000	Cartridges for Russian rifles
24	French mortars (stock type)
53	37mm. French guns
32	75mm. French guns
16	155mm. French guns
18	124mm. Russian guns
52,000	Shells (French and Russian)
110	Russian tanks.

* * *

According to the Rock, published May, 1938, we read the following:

"In case anyone might be inclined to believe the reports that the anti-God movement has been abandoned in Russia, he might ponder over these instructions recently issued, not by the anti-God leaders, but by the Communist authorities to the youth of Russia. They were sent out from the Youth headquarters for distribution all over the country:

"1. Never forget that the clergy is the declared enemy of the State and of Communism.

"2. Try to convert your friends to Communism. Stalin, who gave to the Russian people their new constitution, is the leader of the anti-gods, not only in the Soviet Union, but throughout the world.

"3. Try to persuade your friends to stop going to church.

"4. Be on the alert for spies; denounce sabotage.

"5. Spread atheistic literature among the people.

"6. Be a militant atheist. Know how to shoot and be expert in military discipline.

"7. Work eagerly to prevent any religious element from influencing your neighbors.

"8. Guard the security of the state; this is the duty of every anti-god.

"9. Support the atheistic movement by financial gifts, especially for propaganda in foreign countries.

"10. If you are not a convinced atheist, you cannot be a good Communist. Atheism is permanently linked with Communism."

How does Mr. Browder interpret the above since his own organization is still in good standing with the Comintern of Russia and is still subject to the latter's mandates?

It is gratifying to learn that so many persons are interested in making arrangements for the establishment of platoons "against the day" when they will be needed.

The day is not far distant—perhaps a matter of two years.

Thousands of people, formerly ignorant of or indifferent to the money question, are now beginning to recognize that there is only one reason why there is want in the midst of plenty. It is the financial reason.

These thousands are beginning to see that for every dollar of fountain pen money used by Mr. Roosevelt, there is a dollar of honest money either taken out of circulation or prevented from going into circulation.

It is plain that if the President borrows a million dollars from the Federal Reserve Banks, who issue 30 times more credit than they have assets, the taxpayers must redeem all the bonds which were traded for the credit money.

That is why $1.17 out of every $3 earned by a laborer goes for taxes, which is another way of saying that it goes for bonds instead of bread. That is why billions of dollars that should be used in processing raw materials into consumable goods find their way into the purse of the tax-gatherer.

Soon $1.50 out of every $3 will be the price the laborer pays for continuing to support the New Deal.

When that figure will have been attained, then there will be resounding cries on every side to repudiate all the bonds together with honest debts.

You can't have prosperity as long as you continue to support the existence of the present financial system of privately issued debt money. Ten thousand Roosevelts cannot alter this truism. Ten thousand wages and hours bills cannot affect it.

By this time next year many of our critics will begin to see the light. They will see that there can be no New Deal as long as the old deal of finance is preserved.

* * *

It is popular among a certain clique of New Dealers to smear the Garnerites. The hushed criticism of last month has developed into a loud howl; for the leftist New Dealers are trying to tie up Mr. Garner and the real Democrats at Washington with the Fascists and reactionaries.

Among the Garnerites there are some rugged individualists of capitalism such as Carter Glass. But among them there is also a group headed by Senator Burton K. Wheeler whose personality, honesty and intelligence indicate that he would be the best possible candidate in 1940 for President if the conservative Democrats and Republicans chose to nominate him on the Republican ticket.

Senator Wheeler is known not only by his friends but by his enemies. He is hated by the chieftain of his party as no other man is.

It will be a tragedy if the Republicans select a Vandenberg to attempt to lead the American people back to a mild form of Hoover prosperity.

The friends of social justice can be sure that Senator Wheeler will go as far as he can reasonably do so to incorporate the principles of social justice into the fabric of American life.

Watch Wheeler.

Father Coughlin

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NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

Rev. Chas. E. Coughlin, LL.D.
EDITORIAL COUNSEL
(By Permission of His Superior)

Published by The Social Justice Publishing Co.

16 PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

Liberty of conscience and education.
Just, living, annual wage.
Nationalization of important public resources.
Private ownership of all other property.
Control of private property for public good.
Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.
Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.
Cost of living maintained on an even keel.
Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.
Labor's right to organize.
Recall of non-productive bonds.
Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.
Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.
Simplification of government and lower taxes.
Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.
Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property with government's chief concern for the poor.

One Hundred Million Dollars

BACK home from his visit to Washington, "with a check for $100-million in his pocket," came Michigan's governor — the Hon. Frank Murphy.

Characteristically chary about prophecy, SOCIAL JUSTICE does not hesitate to predict that Michigan, traditionally a Republican state — cradle of the party, no less—will be found safe in the ranks of New Deal Democracy and that Gov. Murphy *will be re-elected on a strictly New Deal platform.*

Mere voters simply cannot beat one hundred million dollars!

Pattern For Destruction

WHEN the United Automobile Workers Union began the huge task of organizing motor plants in Michigan and throughout the nation they accepted Communist support.

The Communist party furnished trained organizers, schooled in methods of violence; schooled in the principles of "mobocracy," necessary to provoke spontaneous upheaval at scattered points in the industrial network.

The Communists, when the work of organization was done, demanded—and with no little justification—that their men be given key positions in the giant motor union. They won their point.

Now, the U.A.W. is paying the price of that Communist support. Homer Martin, union president, and members af the right-wing faction, are seeing the effects of the Communist practice of "boring from within."

The U.A.W.'s future is in grave danger. The showdown between the Communists and the Martin group has come, just as surely as SOCIAL JUSTICE warned that it would come. In Washington, John L. Lewis, C.I.O. chairman, was called to witness the last ditch fight between the conservatives and the Communists in this C.I.O. affiliate, second-largest of the industrial unions system.

Whatever face the U.A.W. has lost in public estimation, it lost because of its Communistic character. This element provoked "wildcat" strikes, riots, walkouts, "quickies," and bloody demonstrations. These clashes and outbursts all are part of the Communist pattern for destruction.

The welfare of more than 200,000 families depends on the outcome of this factional clash. The heads of these 200,000 families joined the U.A.W. in hope of bettering their economic lot. Sad indeed, it is to reflect that they won their five and ten cent pay raises at the price of support for destructive Communism.

Let members of other C.I.O. unions be alert to profit by the U.A.W. example. If the Communists have penetrated and wrecked the U.A.W., it is their intention to do the same in every other affiliate of the Lewis system. It is the Communist policy of "boring from within." There is no compromise with Communism. With the Communists it is destruction at any cost.

It Can Happen Here

UNABLE to meet regular interest payments on a mortgage of $200,000, the congregation of St. James Lutheran Church — oldest English Lutheran church in New York City—has been evicted from the edifice. The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank has taken over the property to satisfy a first mortgage.

The bank stands to reap a pretty profit on the deal, news dispatches indicate, since the property was assessed at $450,000 in 1932. The total arrearage in interest and taxes is less than $13,000.

"Even while I was preparing this service, I was hoping that we might drive the money changers from the temple and maintain our house of worship," the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Charles Trexler, told a weeping congregation of 300 members. "However that cannot be now. I have no love for the bank, because they haven't treated us decently," the pastor said. "When I asked them to keep on Alfred, our caretaker who has been with us for 35 years, I was told that 'it would be referred to the real estate department!' "

St. James congregation was organized in 1827. Its church stands at Madison avenue and Seventy-third street. From it the congregation will be permitted to take only "movable" objects. The altar, made of sienna marble and inlaid with rich mosaic, bears on its front a medallion heavily jeweled with opals and other semi-precious stones. The interior was decorated by the Tiffany studios in 1890. The bank would make no statement as to its plans for the valuable site.

There are more ways to destroy Christian churches than by burning them. If non-Christian mortgage holders ever began to foreclose, there would ensue a drastic decimation of religious temples in America.

Dangerous

THE *Michigan Farmer,* a non-partisan, non-political journal devoted to the interests of Michigan's agricultural population, recently confessed it was unable to understand or explain to its reading public the crop-control act of 1938.

Its confession, delivered in an editorial, came in response to requests from its readers for an interpretation of the act. The *Michigan Farmer* said:

"Immediately following the passage and signing of the bill we considered the idea of making a brief, understandable presentation of it, but we had not proceeded very far into its voluminous pages before we began to realize a rather hopeless confusion that we were fearful we might pass along to our readers . . . As time went on and others gave voice to their interpretations it became evident that none of them fully understood the bill . . .

"Every discussion brought up many unanswered questions, so we finally decided it would be best to let the specially trained men working under the A.A.A., who visit the various communities to explain the bill to interested farmers, shoulder the full burden.

"It is not our intent to ignore or belittle the purpose or possibilities of this bill, but it is so voluminous that it defies simple written interpretation . . . "

Thus, in an entirely unprejudiced and disarming manner, the *Michigan Farmer* tells its reading audience that this crop control act, which is now the law of the land for American farmers, is such a hodge-podge that the only persons qualified to explain it are Government officials. And Secretary Wallace has taken steps to assure that his agents will understand the "correct" interpretation of the act. He opened classes to instruct the Agricultural Department's field men in this "correct" interpretation—which of course is the Wallace interpretation.

A law that cannot be understood is a dangerous law. It is an undemocratic law. There is much that is dangerous to liberty and little that is democratic in the new A.A.A., understood only by Department of Agriculture field agents, who get their "understanding" from Henry Wallace.

Diplomatic Insults

IN THE fabled "good old days" of international espionage and intrigue, spies were shot. Nowadays, they operate under the protection of "diplomatic immunity." The week's news accounts yield no fewer than three outrageous instances of subversive — not to say outright criminal—activities carried on in the sanctuary of alien embassies.

From Geneva, the United States narcotics commissioner and secret service reports the arrest of a former Peruvian diplomat as the "key man" in a huge international narcotics smuggling ring. While secret service operatives sought to find the source of narcotics coming into this country over the last eight years, Fernandez Bacula held a diplomatic passport as Peruvian consul at Vienna. He was dismissed from the diplomatic service two years ago. The United States officials charged Bacula directly with heading the narcotics ring.

In Washington it was disclosed that preparation of the *Nation's Guide Book,* financed with $1½-million of W.P.A. funds, was directed by Katherine Kallock, wife of the publicity director of the Soviet Embassy. Thus, all information concerning highways, railways, bridges and points of interest—such points of defense in wartime as public buildings, churches and schools—passed directly into the hands of Communist headquarters before ever they were prepared for publication in America. In other words, as one commentator remarks: "we, the taxpayers, pay spies of a foreign government to collect priceless information which will be used against us when Red strategists give the orders for the launching of the revolution." Meantime, investigators for the *Washington Herald* report 2,500 confessed Reds on the Government payroll.

But the third and most flagrant utilization of diplomatic immunity is the franking through United States mails, postage free, of many tons of official propaganda for the Red Loyalists of Spain by Prof. Fernanda de los Rios, accredited Spanish ambassador. This bearded veteran of revolution, who shared cells with Zamora and Caballero in the abortive revolt of 1931, was *sent to Washington with a $15-million "expense account."*

Of de los Rios' activity Mr. John E. Kelly writes in *America* as follows:

"He (de los Rios) has soiled his post as Ambassador by becoming chief of a propaganda factory, the like of which, as the Washington correspondent Paul Mallon says, has not been seen here since the World War. He lavished money in entertainment, thinking that he is conquering Washington thereby. Soviet Ambassador Troyanovsky, who watched cynical Washingtonians devour his free caviar and champagne to no result, might disillusion his Red colleague. The imminence of defeat has made him hysterical. He has taken to lecturing the American people on its foreign relations, to such an extent that the *New York Times* which certainly cannot be considered unfriendly to his cause, felt compelled to admonish him after a particularly gauche outburst."

Said the *New York Times* (Nov. 25, 1937):

"The Ambassador indulged in certain exaggerations which cannot really help his cause. Expressed on foreign soil, they come near being diplomatic impropriety. It is not for him to say what the policy of our Government ought to be, or to tell us what will happen to us if his advice is not followed."

Can anyone imagine what would happen to an American diplomat who attempted any of these things in one of the countries from which these "diplomats" are sent to us?

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The Week in the Nation

POLITICS

Hopkins Rebuked

BIGGEST employer in the United States is Harry Hopkins, boss of the nation's millions of W.P.A. workers. Greatest spender in national history and second most powerful man in America is the same Hopkins. Figure on whom New Deal favoritism has shone most brightly – likewise Hopkins, selected speculatively as candidate for New York governor this year, and president in 1940.

New Deal cards holding Hopkins' political future required re-shuffling this week as the Roosevelt Administration absorbed its second stinging defeat in a state primary.

Already rebuked in Pennsylvania, where hand-picked administration candidates fizzled out in an intra-party squabble and ran behind the Republicans, the New Deal took another stiff right to the chin in Iowa where G.O.P. votes ran 100,000 ahead of those cast for the Democratic slate, split as in Pennsylvania.

Greatest rebuke was that suffered by Hopkins who, contrary to ethics rightly attaching to his high office, selected Representative Otha D. Wearin over Senator Guy M. Gillette, seeking re-election. Gillette was renominated, piling up a vote greater than that of his four Democratic opponents combined.

Gillette's "sin," against which the Administration fought, was his opposition to President Roosevelt's court-packing scheme of last year. Nominated for oblivion by the New Deal "purge" committee, Gillette battled against great odds. Wearin, himself an aspirant to the presidency in a long-range program, drew not only the open support of Hopkins, but equally open support furnished by the White House string-puller, James Roosevelt.

Hopkins said publicly if he were able to vote in Iowa he would "vote for Otha D. Wearin." Young Roosevelt sent a political wire to an Iowa official setting him straight on "my friend" Otha D. Wearin. And Wearin campaigned strictly on a 100 per cent New Dealism basis.

Reaction

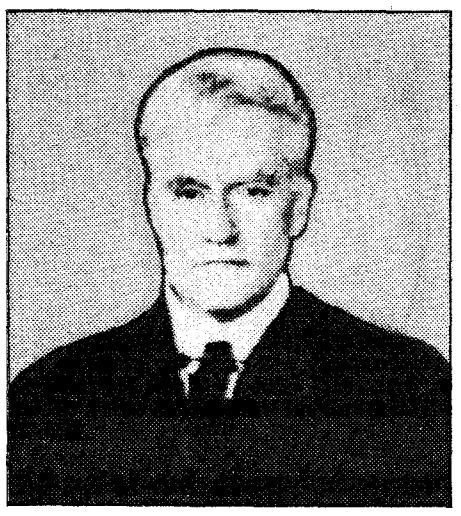
When the primary results became known, the New Deal hastened to its usual job of healing the sores. Hopkins said he was vindicated, in that W.P.A. workers of the state felt no compulsion to vote for his candidate. Administration officials brought out the salve pot to go to work on Gillette. Chief politician James A. Farley wired congratulations. Hopkins said: "I sincerely hope Senator Gillette will be returned to the United States Senate."

Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, himself a marked man in the Democratic purge for his fight on court-packing and reorganization, saw in the result resentment "against backseat driving in Washington," by Tom Corcoran, New Deal "idea" man; Hopkins, and Young Roosevelt. "They failed in their attempt to pack the supreme court, and they will fail in their attempt to pack the Senate," Wheeler said.

Ahead and Back

Meanwhile the New Deal comforted itself with results of the North Carolina primary where the Roosevelt man Senator Reynolds beat out Representative Frank Hancock, who campaigned on an anti-New Deal platform and looked toward Kentucky where another case of "candidate dictation" will be tried when "Dear Alben" Barkley, incumbent senator, will run against Governor Happy Chandler.

COURT



Cardozo to Retire?

SUPREME Court Justice Benjamin N. Cardozo, 68, old-time liberal on the high bench, is expected to resign his post in January because of ill health. The vacancy thus created will give President Roosevelt opportunity to name his third appointee to the high tribunal to take place alongside former Ku Klux Klan Senator Hugo Black, and former Solicitor General Stanley Reed.

Windup

The Supreme Court finished its business and moved out of Washington for the summer vacation, leaving behind it a year's record of liberalism, and the possible starting point for another concerted court smear by the New Deal.

The court gave a broad interpretation to constitutional matters and failed to clash with the New Deal on any major issue. Reason for this is believed to be either the conversion to liberalism of certain high bench justices, or agility of the New Deal to write its current legislation within the letter, if not the spirit, of the Constitution.

The court delivered 180 opinions in its year's session, with Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes concurring in the majority opinion in every instance. Justice McReynolds was the most frequent dissenter, being on the losing side 28 times in eight months. Black dissented 16 times. Twelve times he was a lone dissenter.

High point of the judicial year was the Kansas City Stockyards case in which the court rebuked Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace for not granting a fair hearing to packers in rate-fixing proceedings.

This criticism provoked a court-smear effort by Wallace in which he circularized the Senate with a hostile letter; addressed a critical letter to Chief Justice Hughes, and took his grievance to the public prints in an effort to arouse resentment against the court.

The issue quieted down toward the end of the session, but with indications it would be revived in the next Supreme Court term.

ADMINISTRATION

Patronage and the G-Men

VACATIONING unwillingly this month are more than 300 operatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, representing nearly half the nation's staff of G-Men. Others are working without pay. The department's resources are so depleted that it has been necessary to depend on government handouts to push its criminal investigations.

The reason: Refusal of Congress to appropriate $173,000 to carry the department through the current fiscal year, ending June 30; action of the budget bureau in snipping nearly half a million dollars from the F.B.I. budget.

A tumult of protest arising after publication of this congressional action, plus attention fastened onto the G-Men and the need for their services by the Cash kidnaping in Florida, brought an additional appropriation of $308,000, an emergency fund of $50,000 and an eventual emergency fund of $150,000.

Behind the miserly tactics of the greatest-spending government in American history in denying needed funds to F.B.I. Chief Edgar Hoover and the G-Men, lay a story of Congressional patronage, jealousy and recrimination. Patronage seekers in Congress saw in G-Men appointments quality jobs for favored supporters. Hoover, however, adhering closely to the tradition established by the F.B.I., would accept none unless qualified for the job either by service as an attorney or an accountant.

These vocational requirements, in addition to those of physical fitness and mental alertness, brought rejection of patronage nominees and aroused Congressional ire, according to men inside the F.B.I. The resulting budget crack-down thus was intended to bring Hoover into line, even at the expense of sublimating the organization that brought an effective attack on gangsterism, nationwide murder, kidnaping and vice.

LABOR

"Cockeyed"

FRESH from his bad dream, in which he visioned a disastrous crash at Washington airport, President Roosevelt took his customary weekly slap at the press. He denounced as "cockeyed," newspaper stories saying that he was appointing a commission to study the British Labor Disputes act, with a view to suggesting revision of the much-contested Wagner Labor Relations Act.

While reports that the President contemplated revision of the heavily New Deal Wagner Act might have been "cockeyed," reports that he would appoint the study committee were entirely authentic. This he confirmed at a later press conference when he declined to name the personnel of the committee. Purpose of the study, he said, would be to furnish "educational material" on the British act, which has kept abortive labor strife at a minimum in England.

That the proposed study had political aspects was affirmed by William Green, A.F.L. president, and John L. Lewis, C.I.O. chairman. Both tread cautiously in commenting on the proposal. Lewis expressed belief the study would have a bearing on the Wagner Act, and accordingly withdrew his co-operation from the enterprise. Green, admittedly uncertain of the outcome of the study, gave halting consent to the proposal "on the assumption that the investigation was merely for the benefit of the labor department."

Soft Hint

Both leaders, guardedly, were of the opinion the proposed study was intended to ease friction between the A. F. of L. and the C.I.O.; that means were being sought to end rival union warfare, and that the study was a soft hint to that effect.

Industrialists and certain labor leaders have protested against the one-sided Wagner Act, which delivers all benefits to labor; all duties to management. Sincere labor leaders, likewise, have protested against continuing strife between the rival houses in labor. It is too optimistic to believe the administration either will amend the Wagner Act voluntarily or will take definite steps to settle the major labor quarrel. Thus the proposed study committee is no more and no less than a political straw in the wind.

For those who want Wagner Act revision, the committee will be a body tending toward that end. For those who do not, the committee will be a mere fact-finding body. For those who want a united labor front, the gesture will be a move toward labor peace. For those who do not, the committee's work will have no bearing on the labor situation.

The British Act

The British Trade Union Act of 1927 has features that well might be copied by American labor. It outlaws "sympathy" strikes in which highly unionized labor ties up blocks of industries and cripples cities in efforts to achieve its end.

The act prohibits the use of union dues funds for political purposes, without consent of membership, a provision that might well be written into American labor law. The C.I.O. has been notorious in its disbursement of union funds for political reasons, handing out more than $400,000 to the Democratic party in the 1936 campaign; handing out lesser amounts in every campaign since.

Strikes or lockouts intended to coerce the government are outlawed. Penalties are imposed on strikes that breach a contract entered into by management and labor. Unions are not required to incorporate, but are given opportunity to be registered with the Registrar of Friendly Societies, which gives the union corporate status before the courts. Most big British unions have availed themselves of this advantage.

Despite the power exercised by the dominant labor party in British government, the act has operated so well it has been amended only in minor respects.

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The Week in the World

MEN and EVENTS

Japan In China

PURSUING its new "stake all" policy in the conquest of China, Japan raked Canton with a series of wanton and indiscriminate bombings that left a toll of thousands dead and injured. At the same time a new pounding of the vital railroad area was resumed, as if by sheer ruthlessness to break the Chinese spirit. China, driven to desperate measures of defense, was reported to have negotiated a further deal for soviet aid in return for undisclosed concessions in Mongolia.

Gen. Baron Sadao Araki, former war minister and the new "minister of education" in Tokio's all-military cabinet, was quoted in an interview to the effect that Japan's main objective is not to fight the Chinese people but "to crush Communism." "A number of powers, but especially the Soviet Union, are helping China," said the baron. "Three quarters of China today is under Russian control . . . and Chiang Kai Shek himself is under Communist influence."

"Japan," the baron continued, "is fighting to protect itself against the menace of a communized China; but it is also standing for the protection and maintenance of peace in the whole world, because Communism is an international danger."

Under the guise of keeping Communism out of the orient, Japan's dream of empire is ambitious. It envisions "Asia for the Asiatics," under Japanese direction, however. In this scheme the Japanese domination of China is to be followed by a free India, and otherwise clearing out European rule from the orient. As vital military objectives the Japanese navy eyes the Suez canal and Hong Kong.

Significant in the news development of the week, therefore, was a Japanese peer's demand for the seizure of Hong Kong. Motojiro Sugiyama, member of Japan's house of peers, home from a month's visit to the British colony, told Tokio newspaper men that he would demand of the new military cabinet measures toward *"controlling Hong Kong as quickly as possible both militarily and diplomatically.* . . . Japan's diplomatic negotiations with Britain regarding China have been a long list of successive failures." he declared.

The Japanese Domei news agency after releasing two versions of the interview ordered both of them withdrawn and suppressed. British naval and diplomatic circles "had not heard the reports." It was explained officially, however, that as far as Hong Kong is concerned it is a vital part of the British empire and any attempt by Japan to "control" it would have to be resisted.

Russia

Sowing the wind of terrorism by murderous blood purges, the Soviet dictator's regime is reaping the whirlwind of assassination threats over ominous and uncontrollable ghostly air waves.

"Stalin has been sentenced to death and the Liberators League will carry out the execution" is the persistent message broadcast from some secret source, inside or outside Russia, possibly from a movable van or even an airplane. All efforts of Soviet secret police to locate the mysterious broadcaster have been fruitless.

The fiercest fighting of the long undeclared Chino-Japanese war is taking place as the invaders blast railroad lines and city centers in a "stake all" drive to smash the spirit of Chinese defenders. Shown here is an army tank breaching roofless walls behind which valiant Chinese still hold their position. (Acme)

It is the sort of tactic dear to the heart of irresponsible radicals but turned against them leaves Red officialdom as helpless as those whom the Bolsheviks have "liquidated" over the past twenty years.

Spain

ENORMOUS quantities of Soviet war materials, crossing the French border to the "Loyalists" in Spain, have unquestionably deferred the victory of Gen, Franco's Nationalists. If Russian aid is permitted uninterruptedly to pour into Spain's Red provinces, the Spanish civil war may well endure through another winter.

This source of supply to Spanish Communists may eventually be disclosed as the reason for bombing raids on railway and concentration centers inside the French border.

Meanwhile, clashes between Spanish Nationalist officers and Italian and German officers are being reported with increasing frequency. "Loyalist" propaganda makes the most of these incidents as showing the rift in Franco's command. Rightly understood, however, these occurrences are reassuring.

They mean, above all, that Spain is going to be no foreign power's pawn after the civil war is ended. There will be no nazism in Nationalist Spain, nor will there be any totalitarian state. Gen. Franco's military dictatorship—necessary for an indeterminable time after the defeat of the Reds—is to be built as rapidly as possible into the ideal Christian corporate state outlined in the papal encyclicals.

Further confirmation of Gen. Franco's course was given by Cardinal Goma y Tomas in an interview at Budapest, where he attended the Eucharistic Congress with a Spanish delegation of 250 Catholics. Cardinal Goma, Gen. Franco's counselor and intimate friend, explained that evidences of totalitarianism now apparent in the Spanish Insurgent government are but "a natural reaction to the period of indescribable chaos that brought on the Franco counter-revolt . . . Gen. Franco's first task is to restore authority, unity and order.

"Our temperament is radically, perhaps hopelessly, individualistic," said the Cardinal. "Regimentation of the type prevailing in Italy and Germany, for example, is unsuited to the Spanish love of independent action and free choice. The State should not and cannot overshadow the individual citizen."

Under the Franco government, the Cardinal explained, the work of applying the papal encyclicals on Christian social justice is being pushed rapidly. "We have barely scratched the surface in our efforts to help the worker and the farmer," he added.

The Cardinal said he had been forced to transfer his residence from Toledo to Burgos, because on seven different occasions Loyalist planes had singled out the peaceful episcopal residence for bombing in attempts to kill him.

Nova Scotia

St. Francis Xavier University and its extension staff which has taken the leadership in organizing an adult education and co-operative program, which is credited with the economic reconstruction of Nova Scotia, has been given the blessing of Pope Pius XI.

In a letter from Cardinal Pacelli, Vatican Secretary of State, addressed to the Most Rev. James Morrison, Bishop of Antigonish and Chancellor of St. Francis Xavier University, the Holy Father declares that the movement has "brought him great joy and is an earnest of better things for the time to come."

The letter continues:

"The Holy Father adds, to the general expression of admiration and congratulation, his own tribute of praise . . . Not light is the task, indeed, but great the glory, the more especially because under favorable auspices many may be led to emulate your example."

The "Antigonish movement," as it has come to be called, has led to the organization of 1,100 study clubs with more than 12,000 members in poverty stricken Nova Scotia and Cape Breton Island. From these study clubs have grown 105 co-operative credit unions with 20,000 members and assets of $450,000; 35 co-operative stores with 2,500 members doing an annual business of $950,000; 24 co-operative fish plants and lobster processing factories, with assets of $84,000 and a yearly business of well over a quarter of a million dollars.

Already "emulating" the work of St. Francis Xavier University, other organizations have spread the work to New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Newfoundland.

England

MILLIONS of Englishmen, Welshmen and Scots, who look upon the British Isles as their own, have just had a sharp reminder that they do not own much of them. By the stroke of a fountain pen, a London syndicate bought half of Cardiff, Wales' biggest city and the world's greatest coal port, from John Chrichton-Stuart, fourth marquess of Bute. The reported sale involved 20,000 houses, 250 saloons, 1,000 retail stores, several theaters and movies, large dock areas, big agricultural tracts around the city, several big factory sites, a number of villages and a part of Penarth, Cardiff's "seaside" suburb. The land value was reported at $100-million, although a real estate agent said it was "substantially in excess" and might double that figure!

One effect of the deal's announcement was to inspire efforts to find out what other great landlords exist in Britain, with power to buy and sell whole towns, villages and cities in a single deal. The first facts that the inquiry, (conducted by the London bureau of the *Baltimore Sun)* turned up were:

That of 45 million persons living on Great Britain's soil, 43 millions of them do not own one inch of it.

Of the 8 millions in London, only 40,000 persons are land owners.

The biggest landlord in London is the county council which houses 280,000 families and collects about $8-million a year in rents. But of the great individual landlords, the Duke of Westminster is tops. He owns 600 acres inside London, including part of the fashionable Mayfair and 30,000 acres in Cheshire and Flintshire. In 1930, he sold 8 acres in London for $5-million, retaining about three-eighths of a square mile estimated to be worth at least $100-million.

Three peers run a close second to Westminster as the biggest landlords—they are the Duke of Bedford, Duke of Devonshire and the Duke of Portland. Bedford, whose family is the Russells, owns most of Bloomsburg. They have been unloading for several years. In 1914, the Duke owned 41,596 acres; ten years before the war he had 87,000 acres and an income from them of $710,000 a year.

The Duke of Devonshire's family—the Cavendishes—holds 186,000 acres. The Duke of Portland, whose family name is Cavendish-Bentinck, owns 183,200 acres.

Among the great county landlords, the Earl of Derby holds about half of Liverpool. He has sold a few towns in his own time, the Sun correspondent reports. Twenty years ago he sold all of Bootle except the docks for $8,750,000; earlier he sold Bury (population 58,000) in a 5,000-acre deal which also included parts of Radcliffe, Manchester, Whitefield and Salford.

Henry Talbot de Vere Clifton of Lancashire owns five and a half miles along the coast and he sold some ground rents last October for $21½-million.

The Cardiff sale left Lord Bute still holding family estate of 117,000 acres and vast coal mines in South Wales.

A bill now in parliament would buy all coal deposits for the government.

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WHAT IS FASCISM?

by Anthony Ashley

The Deliberate Misuse of Words by Leftist Propaganda Continues to Confuse American Readers. "Fascism" Does Not Exist Outside of Italy. Dr. Salazar's Achievements in Creating a Christian Corporative State in Portugal Form Another Chapter in Modern History That You Should Know.

General view of Leiria, Portugal from the century-old castle. (Black Star)

THE word, "Fascist" — thanks to propaganda — is probably the most widely abused and distorted word in our language today.

"Fascist!" yells the press at any person or nation at odds with international Communism.

"Fascist!" they labelled Father Coughlin when, last March, he broadcast a number of proposals embodying the principle of corporatism.

"Fascist!" they cried at Portugal when Salazar established a Christian Corporate State which brought justice to exploited labor and ended class conflict.

In short, that word has been subjected to such excessive misuse that its real meaning has been forgotten. Correctly speaking, Fascism exists only in Italy, being a system adapted to the peculiar characteristics of that nation. Thus, *it is something distinctly—and exclusively—Italian, with a counterpart in no other country on earth.* Popular impression, however, does not take that viewpoint. Erroneously, it regards Fascism as something which goes hand in hand with the "corporative theory." It believes that the two must go together, as in modern Italy, which happens to be the only place where they do go together.

In form and application the Corporate State may vary about as widely as the styles in women's clothes. Aside from Mussolini's version, corporatism is found in Germany, Austria, Portugal, Switzerland and elsewhere, each distinctly different from the others, and none Fascistic.

Take Portugal, for example. Therein is found the truest approach yet made toward a Christian realization of the corporative theory. So effectively has this principle been applied by Dr. Salazar, virtual dictator, that Portugal is a literal haven of peace and prosperity on a continent seething with social and economic turmoil. There is no totalitarianism, no resort to the use of violence—those things are abhorred, as are all forms of Soviet propaganda.

Yet this little nation is often called Fascist. Why?

Perhaps because the world is blind to the fact that the few similarities which exist between Italy and Portugal are superficial. They are three in number:

(1) Both are Corporate States.
(2) Both are prompted by a strong nationalism.
(3) Both are largely ruled by a single man.

AS WE have explained, the corporative theory is pliable. It is the raw material, as it were, from which the hands of Salazar and Il Duce have molded two vastly different products. In Italy we find corporatism of the State, as contrasted to the corporatism of associations, or groups, in Portugal. The Italian Corporation, according to Mussolini, is an "organ of the State," subject to State control. The Portuguese Corporation is a self-governing body whose rights the State is constitutionally obligated to respect.

Again, the corporatism of Italy is strictly economic, but that of Portugal embraces all phases of national life. Salazar's new State recognizes not only the economic corporations, but the social and cultural groups as well. The Portuguese Corporative Chamber, comprised of eight sections, includes delegates from the Church, the Judiciary, the forces of national defense, public health administration, academies of architecture, music and the fine arts, etc.—all these interests have their own autonomous organizations and all are encouraged by the State, which is the servant of society.

Not so in Italy. There, all emphasis is placed on organizing only the forces of production, and all corporations are subservient to the State.

Profoundly different, then, is the manner in which Salazar and Mussolini have applied the corporative principle to their respective countries.

But what of the strong nationalism which motivates both? Thereby hangs another tale, and the facts are these:

Throughout eight centuries Portugal has steadfastly maintained her present frontiers. As a nation, she is as old as Europe, and behind her lie traditions of enough color and splendor to swell the national pride of any land. Only once did characteristic Portugal literally cease to exist, thanks to doctrines and institutions of foreign origin which gained control during the 19th century. Save for that comparatively brief era—and it ended in 1926—historic Portugal held its own. But meanwhile, during the course of generations, the lives of many were sacrificed to preserve the ancestral civilization which forms the very substance of Portuguese culture. It is a sense of responsibility to these bygone days which inspires Salazar in his efforts today. That fact must be fully appreciated if the work of this unique statesman is to be understood.

In the case of Italy there is no such dramatic background, for it was less than 100 years ago that she became the nation we know today. No comparably long and historic past has generated her patriotism and national pride. In fact, the very lack of history has, perhaps, caused a somewhat ostensible display of nationalism. She wishes the world to regard her as a model of national unity and to forget the centuries of disunion among her people. The history of Imperial Rome seems foremost in the mind of Mussolini, as he visualizes an era of 2,000 years ago when Emperor Augustus reigned over one of the greatest dominions of all time.

So, to convince mankind that modern Italy is a great nation, she must have her huge army and navy, her foreign ventures, her colonies, etc. What matters if, in the process, her people submit to regimentation and to bloodshed? The iron hand of the State decrees it so, catering not to the populace which it governs.

What a contrast to the nationalism of Portugal where the State exists to serve society, not to regiment it; where the constitution guarantees the natural rights of individuals, of families, of groups and corporations!

But Portugal's national brow is not without its furrows. The outbreak of the Spanish civil war has increased Salazar's problems many-fold, the greatest menace, of course, being that of Communism. Naturally, subversive propaganda must be repressed and Salazar has been forced to adopt certain emergency measures conducive to national security. He has not, however, established permanent martial law, as exists in Italy.

Only Portugal's remarkable solidarity has enabled her to withstand the onslaughts of the Communists, who wish to include her in their diabolically planned Federation of Iberian Soviet Republics. Even as Franco forestalled the Loyalist forces in Spain, Comintern agents continued their drive upon this little nation:

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They engineered a ruthless campaign of sabotage through paid agents receiving more than $1,140,000. They instigated mutinies on Portuguese vessels returning from Spanish waters. They seized the Portuguese legation in Madrid and carefully scrutinized its archives. They planted explosives under governmental buildings in Lisbon, and—to climax it all—they hurled a bomb at Salazar in an unsuccessful attempt to end his life as he entered a church on July 4th last.

Incidentally, this last outrage served only to arouse a nation-wide demonstration of admiration and gratitude towards Salazar—a man against whom domestic opposition is steadily waning in the face of the social peace and economic prosperity which prevail. Almost every church was thronged with people eager to participate in services of thanksgiving for the happy escape of their leader.

But if Salazar is vehement in his disdain toward Marxism, he is nonetheless scornful of the false "liberalism" which caused financial chaos and moral degeneracy in our civilization. He wastes no sympathy on political parties—they do not even exist in Portugal. He is leader of his nation, rather than leader of any party, contrary to Mussolini and his Fascist party, Stalin and his Communist party, Hitler and his Nazi party, etc. Probably, this conspicuous absence of political partyism is the most convincing argument that Portugal is not Fascist.

But let us read Salazar's own words on the dangers of political corruption. He says:

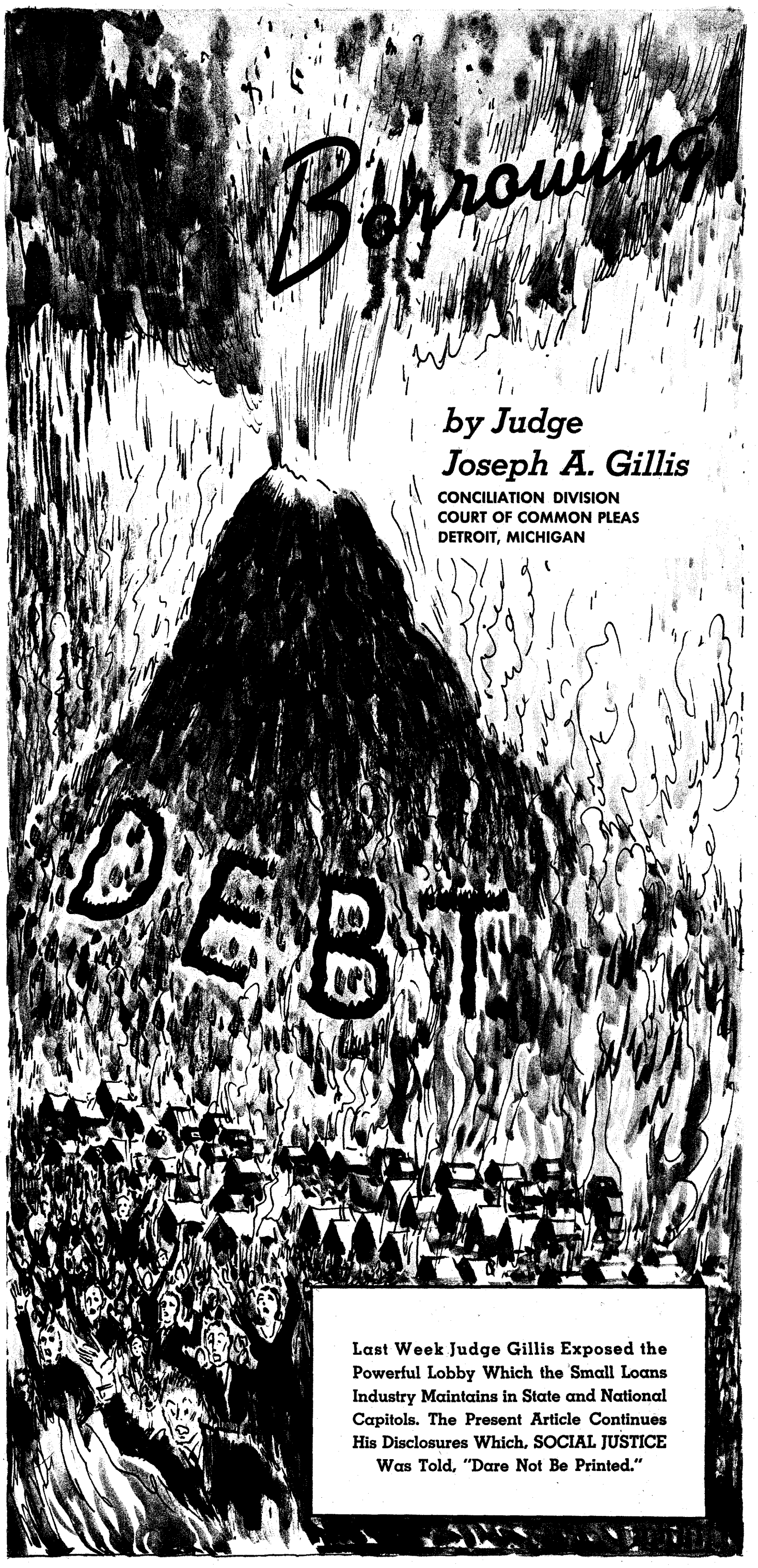
"I have not a horror of parties in a general way; I have a horror of the party spirit in Portugal. England has lived for centuries under a party system, and has managed quite well so far . . . But, in Portugal, these groups have formed themselves around individuals or vested interests or seekers after power, simply in their own interests. That is the sort of party spirit that must be ended if we are to achieve any real work of reconstruction."

And, on another occasion, we find him saying:

"The more profound is our feeling of the organic reality of the nation, the more necessary it becomes to thrust aside all factions, parties and groups to which individuals adhere according to chance circumstances. There will be no more such politics, and two benefits will result: for the nation, the fact that the government will work solely for it, and for the government, the splendid liberty of being able to serve only the nation."

With that philosophy Salazar began his work ten years ago when he gained power peacefully—even reluctantly. Based on fundamental, Christian doctrines, his system of government was gradually developed and improved until it has evolved into a regime which is truly Portuguese. It was not a case of violent seizure of control and forceful application of a program rigidly planned beforehand.

In the light of all this, it is almost inconceivable that the cry of "Fascist!" should be directed against Portugal's Corporate State. Yet, even we in America—at least those of us who have been duped by propaganda—have joined in the chorus. We might do well, however, to cast a critical eye upon the shortcomings of our own false democracy to determine if, perchance, we ourselves are not drifting toward an order more nearly Fascistic than those at which we have been thumbing our noses.


Borrowing
by Judge
Joseph A. Gillis
CONCILIATION DIVISION
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
DETROIT, MICHIGAN
DEBT
Last Week Judge Gillis Exposed the Powerful Lobby Which the Small Loans Industry Maintains in State and National Capitols. The Present Article Continues His Disclosures Which, SOCIAL JUSTICE Was Told, "Dare Not Be Printed."

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YOURSELF *Out of* DEBT

I DO NOT blame the legislators for believing that the small loan business is a legitimate industry, supplying credit to 80 per cent of the people who otherwise could not get it.

The information I have gained, however, did not come from paid propaganda but from cold statistics of court records—and from the lips of harassed working men and their wives. My opposition is due to experience gained in the handling of 50,000 cases of those who are heavily in debt.

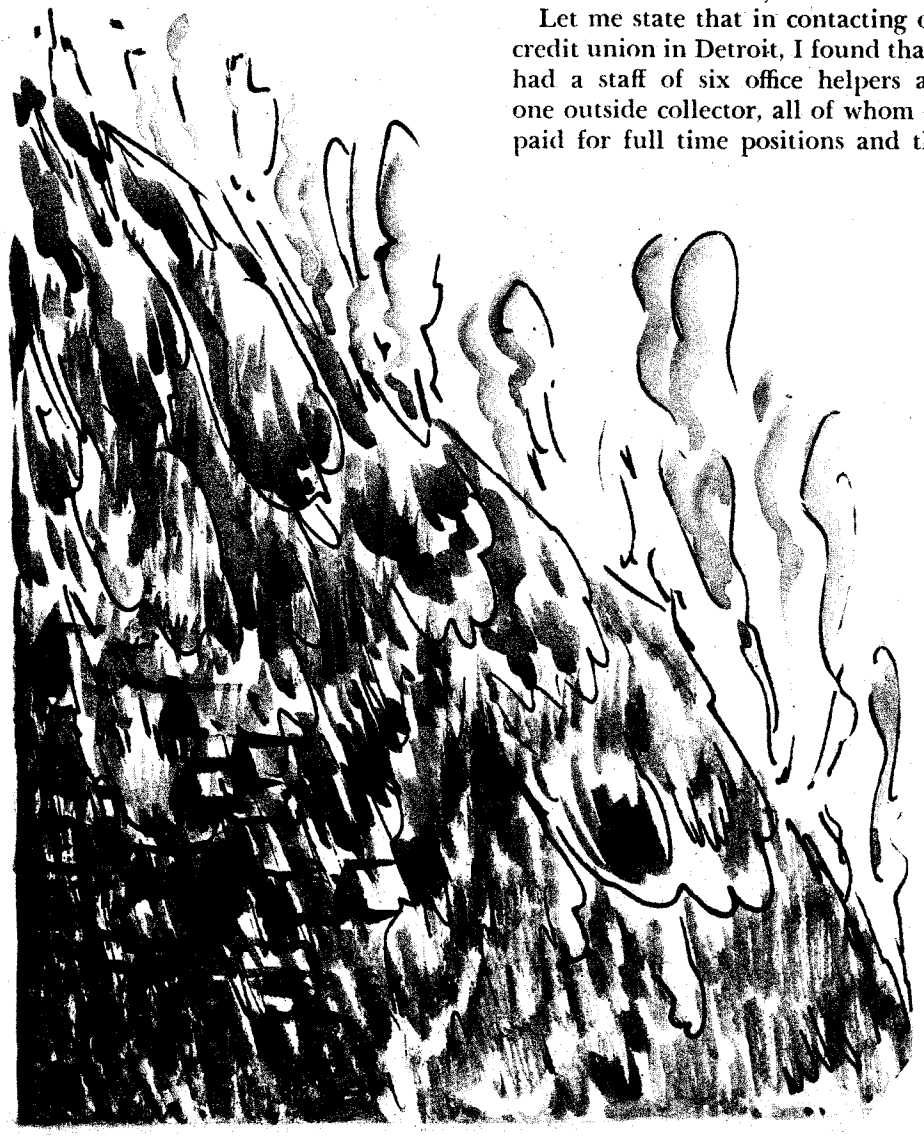
I believe that I have seen almost every conceivable type of consumer credit abuse. I have been successful in stopping, or at least curtailing, many abuses indulged in by certain type of instalment houses. I am familiar with high pressure selling, at exorbitant prices, of inferior goods with illegal carrying charges, excessive interest, illegal collection methods, and other abuses.

Anyone who opposes the small loan companies is accused of "attacking from ambush" or is "the tool of loan sharks," or is "a public agent for a shylock" — or is "pitting himself against the Russell Sage Foundation." These loan companies are not only experts in the use of their own propaganda but do not hesitate viciously to attack any one who questions their method of doing business.

I note with interest in the pamphlet called *"Small Loan Business in Michigan"* that while they dare not condemn the credit unions in my state, they do belittle them *with deliberate lies and misrepresentations.* I do not pretend to know, except in a general way, what the credit unions are doing. I do know that they operate successfully with interest charges of 1 per cent a month. I understand that they do restrict credit and for that reason, they are able to lend to deserving people money at 1 per cent, and at the same time pay a fair rate of interest to others who paid their money into the credit unions.

On page 29 of *"Small Loan Business in Michigan,"* we find the following comment on credit unions: "Items such as salaries, office rent, advertising, electric lights and heat, as well as sundry miscellaneous costs need not be considered in determining a rate, *as they are not expenses which the credit union itself must bear."*

Let me state that in contacting one credit union in Detroit, I found that it had a staff of six office helpers and one outside collector, all of whom are paid for full time positions and that in addition, they pay their own office rent, their own electric and heat bills and other miscellaneous costs. Their operating expenses for the month of February was $1,362.05, all of which is paid out of the interest charge of 1 per cent a month which they make to members. This still allows them to pay from 5 to 7 per cent interest to members who invest their money in the organization.



It might be pointed out that one single portion of the statement is true and that is the reference to advertising. This is probably of little importance as credit unions do not indulge in costly advertising and retaining famous radio stars in order to inveigle people into believing that they can BORROW THEMSELVES OUT OF DEBT. It might be mentioned, furthermore, that credit unions do not have to import expensive lobbyists.

THE writer knows that the Russell Sage Foundation has done considerable work in the consumer's credit field and for fear that it might be claimed that he is antagonistic to the Russell Sage Foundation, may I point out that I have been the recipient of considerable praise from officials of the Foundation; that this praise has been given in articles published in national magazines and University law journals. The relationship between the writer and the Russell Sage Foundation has remained unchanged. The writer is a firm believer in the good the Russell Sage Foundation is doing — except in the matter of small loans in Michigan.

A recent motion picture shows how beneficial these loans can be to the borrower and portrays a pleasant, fully nourished American couple securing their money from a kindly interested office manager and using the proceeds to pay a sound substantial citizen, the small tradesman. In the same picture are portrayed added facts and figures showing how these loans can be repaid promptly over a certain period of time, and how they compare very favorably with loans made by banks, if this is done.

These are not the facts that I have found nor the tales that I have listened to. I have listened to nervous, high strung debtors, harassed women, the mothers of several children, who have come to my court and told of the cruel, heartless manner in which they have been talked to by the man in charge of the loan office. Dozens of times, women have been in my courtroom or my private office, telling how, on the following day, the furniture is to be moved out of their home by virtue of some contract they have signed.

Dozens of times, have I seen account books where 8, 10, 12, 15 and 20 payments in sequence, ranging from $2 to $20, HAVE BEEN APPLIED ENTIRELY ON INTEREST.

Many of these persons have been customers of loan companies for years with no record of their payments, because I have discovered that one of the rackets used by these companies to cover the exorbitant interest that they charge is to take possession of the old book and start the customer off with a new book showing the last payment and the amount due as of that date.

In talking with hundreds of these people, I have learned that their loans have been renewed and renewed so that all the borrower knows is that they originally borrowed $200 or $250 and that, *after paying for many years, they still owe as much, or some instances, even more, than they originally borrowed.*

Would that the tradesmen of this country could only realize that, thousands of times, debtors have not been able to pay them but have paid the loan company, for the simple reason that the grocer, the doctor, the landlord and butcher does not possess that vicious lever of taking their household furniture if they did not come in within a day or so and make a substantial payment.

MANY loan offices disguise themselves under a variety of names. They will take advantage of their customer's financial embarrassment by suggesting that he take a loan on his household furniture, and I know of one finance company that has many such accounts with different liens and accounts.

It would be interesting to have statistics showing how many people who have purchased automobiles, furniture, electric appliances, etc., on deferred payments, together with high rates of interest and carrying charges, are then shifted or exchanged to other finance companies so as to pay off the existing debt or loan, together with the high rate of interest or carrying charge. They then start *with a new debt* with its new far-reaching lien which now covers not only the article purchased but the entire household effects.

Space will not permit me to go further into detail or exploration of the ramifications of the small loan business. The things I have pointed out are not isolated examples, nor have I been forced to draw upon my imagination, or to stretch facts and figures. The figures of one finance company speak for themselves.

During the 1937 session of the Michigan legislature, the writer appeared before a senate committee in an effort to have a law enacted reducing the rate of interest charged by these companies. One company stated that 34,377 loans were made in Detroit in 1936 and that only a comparatively small number of cases were brought into my court. I AM SURPRISED THAT THERE WERE ANY, just as I would be surprised if some farmer boasted of the bushels of the peaches he picked the same year he planted the trees. *The loans made in 1936 are merely sowing the seed for the crop of court cases for 1938, '39, '40 and up to 1945!* During 1936, and even in 1937, the company was in the process of collection and renewals. But these customers are to be bled white during the next two and three years.

I will concede that many of these cases will not find their way into court, and the few that do come into court will be taken in as a last resort after the debtors have been stunned into financial insensibility by the demands made upon them. But, let us look at the record of those 34,000 loans. The same source that informs us of "more than 34,000 loans made in Detroit in one year" states that the average loan in Michigan is $153. This makes loans of $5,259,681 by one company alone. The same source also states that the average rate of interest is 2.64 per cent per month, which makes a monthly interest "take" of $138,855.57 paid by Detroit borrowers to this one loan company. And this company is but one of 171 licensed small loan offices in Michigan.

Carrying these statistics one logical step further you get a slight idea of the millions of dollars in interest exacted each year from the working men, not only in Detroit, but in other cities of the nation — hard earned money paid out week after week in a futile and hopeless attempt to BORROW THEMSELVES OUT OF DEBT.

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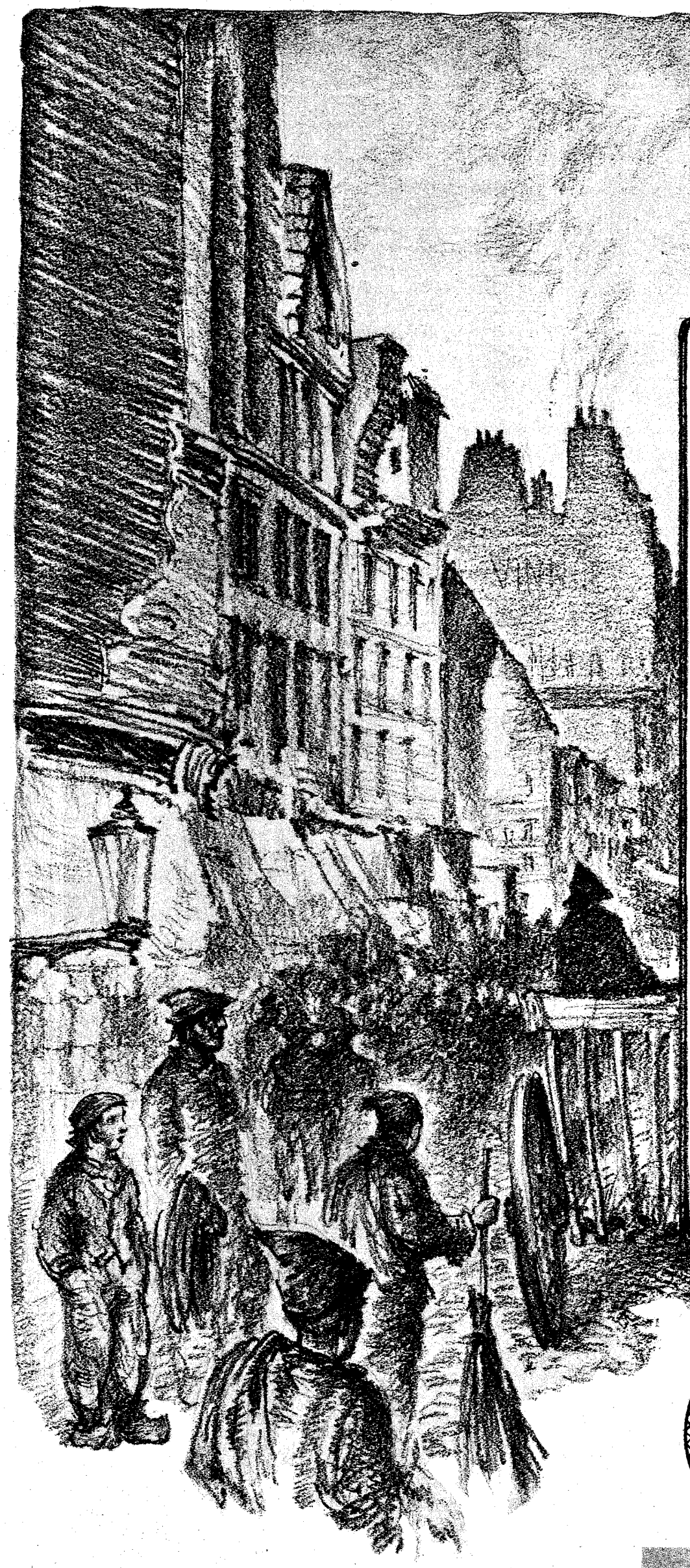

THE CHIMNEY SWEEPER

When my mother died I was very young,
And my father sold me while yet my tongue,
Could scarcely cry "'weep! 'weep! 'weep! 'weep!"
So your chimneys I sweep, and in soot I sleep.

There's Little Tom Dacre, who cried when his head,
That curled like a lamb's back, was shaved; so I said,
"Hush, Tom! never mind it, for when your head's bare
You know that the soot cannot spoil your white hair."

And so he was quiet, and that very night,
As Tom was a-sleeping, he had such a sight!—
That thousands of sweepers, Dick, Joe, Ned, and Jack,
Were all of them locked up in coffins of black.

And by came an Angel who had a bright key,
And he opened and set them all free;
Then down a green plain, leaping, laughing, they run
And was in a river and shine in the sun.

Then naked and white, all their bags left behind,
They rise upon clouds and sport in the wind;
And the Angel told Tom, if he'd be a good boy,
He'd have God for his father, and never want joy.

And so Tom awoke; and we rose in the dark,
And got with our bags and our brushes to work.
Though the morning was cold, Tom was happy and warm;
So if all do their duty they need not fear harm.

—Blake.

Champion of

SYNOPSIS OF CHAPTER ONE

Eugene de Mazenod, son of Charles Antoine de Mazenod of Aix, France, was forced to spend his youth from the age of 9 to 21 as an exile in Italy. The father, a delegate to the estates-general in 1790, became a target for the terror of mobs led by Mirabeau. Eugene's boyhood memories, therefore, were of the places where the family resided abroad — Nice, Turin, Venice, Naples and Palermo. His companions were the gay young aristocrats of his day in Italy. Living in the midst of a corrupt society, surrounded by every attractive temptation, these allurements only served to strengthen young Eugene's Christian faith and display the exemplary purity of his life. When Napoleon became consul in 1802 he extended amnesty to the aristocrats, permitting the return to France of the de Mazenods, mother and son, when Eugene was 21.

CHAPTER TWO

AN ABUNDANT LIFE

SINCE his father had to continue in exile, Eugene became the head of the ancient and wealthy house of the de Mazenods. After the rigors of exile and the horrors of the Revolution, men who could afford it, sought relaxation and pleasure.

In Naples, and especially at Palermo, Eugene de Mazenod had associated with the highest of the nobility including members of royal families. His natural endowments, keen intellect, ready wit, the elegance of his manners, his princely bearing, bril-

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Forgotten Men

by A. Simon, O.M.I.

liant conversation, the charm of his personality—all this made him the idol of the Society of Aix.

Instead of the glamor of the world, Eugene sought retirement. He devoted himself to study. He mastered the apologists of that time and became a redoubtable controversialist. Always polite towards persons, he was hard and uncompromising with false doctrines.

To study he added penance and mortification. He fasted—during Lent especially, when he partook of food only once a day. He slept on the bare floor, wore the hairshirt and iron bracelets. He felt the call to a higher life—and yet he was not insensible to the allurements of the world.

He visited the poor. And how poor were the poor of those days! Them he gave the alms of money and the alms of a kind word. He preceded by thirty years the conferences of St. Vincent de Paul: Visiting the sick in their hovels, and in the hospitals. He knew something of the horrors of prisons and visited the unfortunate wretches in them: the innocent, and some of them were innocent; the criminal, too; and the galley slaves. He visited those condemned to execution, spoke heartening words to them, prayed for and with them. And when the final hour had come, the wealthy young aristocrat could be seen at the side of the condemned man, walking the "last mile" of the road that opened to an eternity of hope because of the prayer and charity of a just Man.

Into the rural districts he went and gathered about him the children of the poor. Often he first fed and clothed them; then he instructed and prepared them for first Holy Communion.

In the city he gathered about him the children begging in the streets, the bootblacks, the chimney sweeps. These especially he befriended. Like the "angel with a bright key" in Blake's touching poem was young de Mazenod's friendship to these waifs of the Paris streets. He grouped them into an organization. He prepared them for their first Holy Communion, clothed them, went to Mass and Communion with them and fed them.

There were not wanting those who criticized this aristocrat for so debasing himself—but the angels in heaven — and on earth — rejoiced to see it.

When evening came Eugene de Mazenod was found in the salons of the aristocrats and the rich. Here he met the disciples of Voltaire and Rousseau. Here he became the apostle and the apologist. There he left the smiles and the laughter, the warmth and the charm of this society, to retire to his prayers, to disciplines and hairshirts and sleeping on the bare floor.

In 1805, Eugene de Mazenod went to Paris to plead for the return of the possessions of his family which had been confiscated. He was successful. Portalis, who at that time enjoyed the complete confidence of Napoleon, introduced the son of his former friend and benefactor, Charles de Mazenod, to a number of distinguished persons and Paris society and offered him the position of prefect: chief magistrate or governor invested with the general administration of a department. Eugene de Mazenod refused. Portalis then asked the legate of the Pope Cardinal Caprara to intercede. Again Eugene declined. He had greater ambitions. He wished to serve God in the person of the poor. The honors and emoluments attached to a position of governor seemed trivial compared to the honor of being the missionary of the most abandoned souls.

St. Sulpice: 1808-1812

In 1808 Eugene de Mazenod went to Paris to study for the priesthood. His choice fell upon St. Sulpice over which at that time presided the learned and saintly Father Emery.

Those were still troublous times. In 1809 Napoleon seized the Papal States, emprisoned Pope Pius VII at Savona, and compelled most of the Cardinals to reside in Paris so that

they might not, at the death of Pius, elect a new Pope. Eugene de Mazenod had occasion to render these Cardinals many a service which they in later years remembered and rewarded.

For a while his soul was torn by doubt. Not that he doubted his desire to be a priest. His faith so inspired him with awe of Holy Orders that he felt himself utterly unworthy.

His mother, too, importuned him to return home and left nothing undone to hold him for the family and for the brilliant career in the world to which she thought with reason he could aspire.

Grace finally overcame all hesitancy and doubt on the part of Eugene de Mazenod and a letter which he wrote, October, 1809, definitely overcame the reluctance of the mother.

"Dear Mother:" he wrote, "Why do you still listen to the temptations of the devil? Is not God Lord and Master over His creatures? May we resist Him? If ever a vocation has been tried, it is mine. I have given you so many excellent reasons in proof that I think it needless to repeat them. I thought the spirit of religion that is yours would have urged you to make the sacrifice. But is it, after all, a sacrifice? I have proven to you as clearly as two and two are four, that you are making no sacrifice at all, but that your love gains much by my entering the ecclesiastical state. What an error to believe that I can sanctify myself in a state in which God does not want me! Once and for all look at things as they are. You always maintain that I can sufficiently sanctify myself as a layman. That is false because, I repeat, we sanctify ourselves in the state of life to which we have been called by God. Do you think I could pass my life in some out of the way place, raising beets and cabbages?

"Mother darling, do not refuse the Church, so dreadfully forsaken, despised, trampled under foot—do not deny her that her young men dedicate to her their liberty and their life. Fill yourself with the thought that the souls redeemed by the Blood of the God-Man are so precious that if all the talent and possessions and life of all mankind were needed to save only one of them, all that were wonderfully worth while. At judgment you will be able to say, "Dear Lord, I gave Thee one son whose services Thou didst deign to make use of to save a great number of souls. Into the balance of my good works place the sacrifice I made when I offered my only son . . . "

These letters written with his heart's blood at last calmed and conquered the Mother.

He was ordained priest at Amiens on December 21, 1811.

(To be Continued)

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EWING GALLOWAY

The CROOKEDNESS of CAPITALISM

by REV. W. J. RANDALL, C.M.S.

Comfortable People Are Sometimes the Most Dangerous: They Think That All Is Well With the World and Their Complacency Is a Smoke Screen Behind Which Injustice Works Its Will.

MR. BINGS has a nice little house and garden, two suits of clothes, three pairs of shoes, a small automobile, five pipes, a fountain-pen and a tooth-brush, and so on. He also has an excellent wife and several fine children, and they all live happily in their nice little home which Mr. Bings owns. This is "capital"—in two senses.

Mr. Bings is therefore a capitalist—but not a crooked one. He stands for the capitalism which Christianity approves. He represents the sort of capitalism which the Church applauds and safeguards.

Let us get this clear first of all. Capitalism, in the right sense, is good. It means the owning of those things necessary to a reasonable human life. Everybody has a right to those things. A right—and why? Simply because everybody has *duties*—obligations to fulfill by reason of being a human person.

Thus we see that *rights* imply duties—obligations. That is, for every normal person. Short of the abnormality of insanity, there are always obligations when there are rights. In other words, they exist according to a person's capacities. A complete "looney" has the right to live, and a right to all necessary aids to life—food, clothing, shelter, and so on. But not the right to marry—because he hasn't the capacity or power to make the marriage contract.

Now these rights are what are called "inalienable"—that is, they cannot be taken away by any human power. The authority of the civil State has certain powers, within certain limits, in regard to these rights. Thus, a criminal

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doing time forfeits for that period the right to marry; but even then the right is only postponed. In such a case the criminal is not a free man because he is not a lawful man. In extreme cases of grave social crime (like murder) the State has the authority to remove a citizen off the social map altogether, by taking away his life. Outside such cases, everybody has the irremovable rights that secure a decent and dignified human way of life.

This is how the right to *some* property comes in.

Our Mr. Bings has a right to the things he owns because he has a right to a decent, dignified human way of life.

"Every man," says Pope Leo XIII, in his famous encyclical on the workers, "has by nature the right to possess property as his own . . . on this very account—that man alone among the animal creation is endowed with reason—it must be within his right to possess things not merely for temporary and momentary use (as other living beings do) but to have and to hold them in stable and permanent possession." (*"Rerum Novarum,"* section 5).

Here, then, we see the right sort of capitalism—and its justification. But like all good things, it can be abused. And in our own day in particular, it has been abominally abused.

There is the straight sort of capitalism, and there is the crooked sort. The crooked or immoral sort is the system of capitalism which is riddled with abuses or wrong uses. It is like the crooked reflection of a beautiful face in a distorting mirror.

Our present-day capitalist system (which is now almost world-wide) has become like that—a distorting mirror; in which the essentially good thing, private property and possession, has been dragged out of shape by wrong use.

LET us look into this distorting capitalist mirror for a few moments. What is the picture presented to us?

Here are the words of the Holy Father in presenting that picture:

"It is clear that in our days not only is wealth accumulated, but immense power and despotic economic domination is concentrated in the hands of a few, and that those few are often not the owners, but only the trustees and directors of invested funds, who administer them at their good pleasure."

This is a terrific and undeniable fact. A few despots control immense wealth.

The Pope continues:

"This power becomes irrestible when exercised by those who, because they hold and control money, are able also to govern credit and decide its allotment; for that reason supplying, so to speak, the life-blood to the entire economic body, and grasping, as it were, in their hands the very soul of production, so that no one dare breathe against their will." (*"The Social Order,"* Part III.)

This is another terrific and undeniable fact. The power of these despots is (at present) irrestible. This is because they control *credit,* which may be called the power to buy or purchase. Incidentally, the Pope states another truth which has tremendous and far-reaching importance—*money,* is the economic *life-blood* of the social community.

The frightful position, then, is this: A few despotic persons are controlling (and consequently restricting) the flow of the life-blood of human society—its quantity and its direction. That control is causing what may be truly called "economic anemia" in society. Now anybody who caused anemia in an individual, in a fellow-man, would rightly be called a criminal. Those who cause what is the equivalent of anemia in the social body must be considered social criminals. There is no use beating about the bush in this matter. It is necessary to put it bluntly. And the Holy Father's words are clear.

Modern capitalism, then, in the words of Dr. George O'Brien (in his scholarly *"Essay on the Effects of the Reformation"*) is "a particular point of view from which economic activity and gain become ends in themselves, and not merely means to an end."

This is the great abuse — which makes the modern capitalist system a distorting mirror. It places economic gain in the false position of being an object for its own sake—and an end in itself.

By "economic," we may point out, we mean, for all practical purposes, "the administration of the nation's wealth."

"Modern capitalism" has been compared by another writer to "militarism"—which is "not any particular quality or scale of military preparation (which in themselves may be quite lawful) but a state of mind which, in its concentration on one particular element in social life, ends finally by exalting it until it becomes the arbiter of all the rest." (R. H. Tawney's *"Acquisitive Society."*)

This is exactly the contrary of Christian teaching — this making of wealth, whether economic or individual, an object in itself—a final end. To do this is to lose all sense of proportion. The Christian Church has always preserved the golden mean, the moral balance of things, the true sense of values.

There is a fable in which the epicure spent a large part of his morning in tasting the dishes which were being prepared for dinner. He made eating and drinking ends in themselves. He lost the sense of proportion and value —the true use of food and drink. It resulted in his case in a very unhealthy body. Just so does the distortion of values in social matters result in an unhealthy social body.

Christianity, on the contrary, regards man as fitting into God's plan in creation. Christianity takes what is called a "teleological" view. This means that man is destined by God, the Creator, for a final goal—the great goal of the divine purpose. For man this goal is the supernatural goal of heaven, or the vision and possession of God Himself. Man is destined (if he fulfills the conditions God requires) to see God "face to face."

This view (which is not merely a "view" but a fact divinely revealed) was rejected and replaced by the new "industrial" idea of man as a living machine — as so many "hands" of industry.

The medieval idea insisted on the corporate nature of Christianity. The Reformation replaced this by an exaggerated *individualistic* idea.

The doctrine of "private judgment" in all things resulted in making every man a little despot.

"Little man—what now?"

This—that human society has become the victim of its own act; the puppet of a few despots. That is the curious and terrible result which has developed historically. A very few rich men have secured the control over all men—to the extent that "no one dare breathe against his will."

What is the remedy?

It is not difficult to state the remedy in a summary fashion—that is, to say in general what should be done. The difficulty arises when we come to detail. In general (as the Pope has said) the remedy resides in a return to Christian morals. Nothing else can be a real cure for social ills. Every sincere, professing Christian would agree with this principle; the disagreement arises only when methods of that return to morality are discussed. The Holy Father has indicated certain lines on which reform must proceed. It is obviously the duty of Christians to circulate those lines of principle wherever possible.

In the science of medicine there are certain maladies recognizd in which all practitioners are agreed that (to take a simple example) the heart must be strengthened and fever lessened. There may, however, be dispute as to the best means to attain those necessary results. Just so in social maladies. The maladies are clear enough, the general principle of treatment is also clear. It is the points of detailed treatment that social practitioners boggle at.

Still, we can never get anywhere in this life without being practical. And so before leaving this subject we must touch upon the application of the principles without trespassing upon party politics—that is, on particular political methods. And as *money* is bound up with the question of private property, it is to the proper use of property in relation to the use of money that we must turn for a solution. It may be noted in passing that by *money* is meant the "purchase token" — the symbol which gives a right to buy things. Mr. Hilaire Belloc recently summed up the matter in the phrase "the restoration of property."

Now this term "property" has changed its meaning considerably in the modern financial system, as compared with its earlier and more natural and primitive meaning—a fact stressed by Mr. G. K. Chesterton in one of his more recent essays. When Tennyson's *"Northern Farmer"* sang his ode to property, he heard the suggestion of property in the very sound of his horse's hoofs: his property was really private property in the natural sense of the term. He really owned and controlled it. But later (as the Pope has pointed out) property has become a matter of invested funds administered by trustees and directors who are not owners of it at all. This transformation has caused the basic idea of property to diminish and almost disappear. Instead of horses and cattle and houses and land with its natural fruits, property today consists of stocks and shares and "investments" of various kinds. Property has thus become a far less private and personal thing: with less immediate control and less security for tenure.

The "restoration of property," then, is the antidote to the abuses of modern capitalism. It is evidently a much deeper question than wages even, important as the question is. For unless a man can obtain some sort of property out of his wages, wages alone (unless guaranteed for life, which is seldom the case) will not give real security. Our Mr. Bings must indeed have his wages; but he must also be able and free to purchase property. Only in this way can he get "economic security."

Now in the State or the civil community there are three systems possible:—

(1) The "Servile State"—where only a few people own property. (This is the unsound Capitalist State.)

(2) The "Socialist State" (in the extreme form the Communist State) —where the State owns all the property.

(3) The sound Capitalist State — where a large proportion of families own and control property; and where the acquiring of property is reasonably easy.

The first two kinds of State are condemned by Christian teaching; and each for the same essential reason —they deny the power of all men to own some property. The Capitalist State may concede the *right* in theory, but in practice renders it impossible. The Communist State even denies the right.

The third kind of State fulfills the requirements of Christian teaching. It is therefore towards this that Christian endeavor must be directed.

We may therefore sum up as follows:

(1) The attack on small ownership by large ownership must be opposed.

(2) This will need concrete proposals in such matters as the acquiring of property, the crushing out of small owners, and the forced amalgamation of small concerns by big "combines."

(3) The restoration of property in *land* must be encouraged—for this is the most basic meaning of the restoration of property.

These points involve:

(1) The question of *taxation.* Taxes are a lawful and even necessary means for the State's subsistence; but they must be in proportion to the means of the people and not favorable to one class of society merely as a class.

(2) The question of "social credit" —or the universal power of purchasing freely.

Note that by the phrase "social credit" we do not commit ourselves to any particular system which bears that title. Whether this or that particular system is the best (or even practicable) is a matter to be settled by political governors inspired by the Christian principles of justice.

To carry out reform on such lines will need the unifying power of the State—the supreme arbiter in social justice. A just State will make laws that will secure such reform. Its legislation will provide a "sanction"—the penalty for non-observance of the just laws.

In quite recent times there have been hopeful signs in the direction of such reform; such as the restriction of money-lenders, of "chain" stores, the dispersion of "cornering" combines, and to some extent the control of prices of necessary goods.

We have elsewhere pointed out the menace of those we called the "dangerous comfortable." These are the people who are sufficiently comfortable under existing conditions, and who therefore persuade themselves that "all's right with the world." They therefore regard all demands for reform as mere "agitation." They see only one half of society—the comfortable half. They flourished in the days of actual slavery; they flourished through the dark days of slave trading; they continue to flourish in the days of quasi-slavery of modern industrialism. Most dangerous kind of people! — even when, as individuals, they appear to be kind people! They foster a false sense of prosperity and economic security—a mere smoke-screen behind which injustice works its will. Their re-education will need to be taken in hand by well-informed Christians — those who have the fullness of the Christian Faith enlivened by Charity—ere the sound Capitalist State can come into its own.

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COMMUNISM IS WICKED!

by Hilaire Belloc

Everywhere Communism Begins With Massacre and Continues With Murder Because Only By Terror Can Men Be Forced to Support a Remedy That Is Against the Spirit.

COMMUNISM is a false remedy to the evils which capitalism has brought upon us. We have seen that it is a false remedy; but there are two other things about it all important for us to understand. The first is that it is evil, not a mere economic theory to be tested like a mathematical or an engineering theory, but a moral theory and a wicked one. The second is that those who rely upon Communism as a remedy will be in a worse case than if they had not tried any remedy at all, for Communism must necessarily break down, but not till it has done vast harm.

I will deal with the first of these points today, and with the second in my next article.

How can one say that Communism is morally evil, not as a theory but as a thing? There is nothing morally evil in a number of men getting together and agreeing to hold all they have in common. But the specific remedy for modern capitalism, called "Communism," is wicked in its action because *it is evil in its motive and driving power.*

With many men when they first turn to Communism the motive is quite different from the motives of those who started, and who still, with increasing difficulty, maintain the Communist effort against society. The motive of the first converts, and of the newly made converts every day, is partly indignation against the horrible social injustice of our time (an indignation which is often felt even more strongly by those who look on than by those who actually suffer). It is partly made up of the appeal to simplicity, for it is the most obvious and easiest and quickest way out of the complicated tangle of injustice into which society has fallen. But behind the whole thing is something very different from excusable motives of this kind. Behind the whole thing is hatred of human traditions, chief of which is the tradition of worship of God, and of revealed morals and natural religion, which are the best inheritance of mankind.

If proof were needed of the essential wickedness of the movement, and of the falsehood of pretending that it is a mere effort at redressing existing wrongs, we have but to consider how Communism has acted in practice and before our eyes. If it had been what it pretends to be, it would have begun by a straightforward pronouncement of its aims, purely economic and social. It would have proceeded to apply the new laws with as much respect for humanity and decency as possible. It would have worked as all great human reforms work, mainly by persuasion. It would have excited loyalty and affection. That is the order in which the thing would have developed if it were what it pretends to be.

Now we all know that the actual order in which it developed was quite different. It began, wherever it broke out, with indiscriminate massacre. It did not merely murder the rich—that would have been bad enough—a mere act of blood and revenge. It did not even begin by examining cases to hand and withdrawing economic control from capitalist organizations. It began with blind murder, and murder on such a scale as humanity had never known before. The only distant parallel to the horror was the invasion of the savage Mongols, in the thirteenth century, inspired by a similar hatred of all that was civilized and traditional in human society, when they turned the wealth of Mesopotamia into the howling desert it has remained ever since.

COMMUNISM, I say, began with massacre! That must be carefully remembered. *It began with massacre.* Massacre was not an unfortunate outburst, the result of its establishment; it was the preliminary and most heartfelt spontaneous expression of its spirit. It *began* with massacre in Russia, in Hungary, and quite recently in Spain.

The second point is this: The massacre was not primarily nor mainly a massacre of those who exploited the proletariat. It was mainly, as a beginning, a massacre of men and women devoted to religion, and a destruction of shrines devoted to religion. That has been the brand characteristic hallmark of the thing. Everybody noted it at once in Russia, but Russia was a long way off, and the picture was confused. The other day in Spain the picture was clear-cut and most vivid. All Europe woke up to what had happened. The wild beast was primarily concerned with destroying the ministers of the Christian Faith, and the men and women devoted to religion, and the burning and looting of Churches. The one thing that damned you and threatened your life in the Communist rising was not an appearance of wealth, though that often was dangerous; the one thing fatal was a religious element in the victims.

But Communism did not only begin everywhere with massacre, it does not only begin everywhere by drawing up a list of victims to be murdered wholesale and without trial, it *continues* the habit; it lives by terror and by mass-killing. The whole method of the government in Communist Russia has been of that sort, and the whole method of government in Communist Spain has been of that sort. It everywhere reposes upon terror: the terror of blind violence.

If it be asked why such an atmosphere of incredible evil surrounds the thing, seeing that there is no apparent logical connection between the Communist theory and vast indiscriminate bloodshed, torture, burning and the rest, the answer is not difficult to find. There is a connection. The connection is this: that Communism proposes an imposition by force of something repulsive to the spirit of man. *You cannot get men to accept an order which is against nature and against every good human instinct, save by the inhuman and abnormal method of continuous terror.*

I HAVE talked to not a few men who had been attracted towards Communism in the first instance by a sense of justice, combined with a desire for the simplification of things: the untying of the tangled knot into which capitalism had got our affairs. In all but very few cases I have found in these men varying degrees of disgust with the savor of the air with which they had mixed. Some felt it more strongly than others. Many felt it so strongly that they ended by a hatred of that which they had been led to believe was a solution of their ills. Some, indeed, only felt a general revulsion and continued to make dwindling excuses. All who came in from genuine compassion, or from a genuine desire for a better order, have manifested disappointment, leading to disgust, from experiencing the thing itself—all save one small minority.

For I have indeed found among such men as had been led in at first from good motives a small minority who were, so far as one can say it of men still alive—damned. That is, they had suffered a perversion of the will. They had got into a state of mind in which the wreaking of hatred against their fellow beings was a greater pleasure to them than the establishment of what they had once thought was justice. They were perverted. They had been turned into the likeness of the criminals who introduced this foul thing into our midst. But for the rest I found everywhere in varying degrees a growing reaction against what, in the beginning, they had hoped would be a "way out," a remedy, the solution of the problem of capitalism.

To take up a remedy for a disease, which remedy is worse than the disease itself, is merely folly. To settle your anger at an injustice by committing a murder is a moral insanity. To fly to Communism as a cure for capitalism is an action of that kind.

But it is something more. It is a folly in practice as well as in morals. The remedy is not only worse than the disease, but is a remedy which cannot but fail and is, indeed, already failing. That is a capital, practical point which will more and more appeal to everyone, even to that large number who do not believe, as they should believe, being rational beings, in the all importance of morals.

Communism is failing, and must fail. Those who expect relief by way of Communism will be left high and dry. They will not get the imaginary good which they may have expected. They will find only failure, and how and why this should be so I will describe in my next article.

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"Will the Gentleman Yield?"

Communist Countries May Take American Properties

By HON. GEORGE H. TINKHAM
Representative from Massachusetts

MEXICO upon our southern border has become a communistic state with a dictator. If Communism can be successfully maintained in Mexico, it may well sweep through all Central and South America.

Communism in Mexico is a reflection of the communistic policy adopted in this country of transferring to the Government by legislation and Executive decree the control of industrial and agricultural enterprise until recently in private hands. Communism in Mexico is a reflection of the hostility of the present administration in this country to the profitable and beneficial private ownership of property and to the making of profits by anyone but the State. This is the very essence of Communism: The pauperization of the people of a country for their political exploitation.

The communistic dictatorship of President Cardenas in Mexico is merely a reflection of the attempted dictatorship of President Roosevelt in the United States.

The United States has supported the development of Communism in Mexico by subsidies from the United States Treasury in the form of purchases of Mexican silver at fantastic prices. Communism in Mexico has been further encouraged by the President and Secretary of State Hull by having as United States Ambassador to Mexico Josephus Daniels, who is known to be sympathetic to the revolutionary policies adopted there.

Mexico has now seized hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of small and large farms, of factories, and of other property belonging to United States citizens. At a time when bankrupt and predatory governments are restrained by no moral or legal principles, Secretary of State Hull has announced that the Mexican Government may seize any American property in Mexico, and the President has announced that the only payment that need be made for the property seized is its original investment cost minus depreciation, instead of its actual, fair, and equitable value.

As Mexico has no visible means of paying for any property which it may seize, as its bonds and other obligations have been worthless for the greater part of 20 years, and as its economic structure is on the verge of collapsing, the recent statements of the President and the Secretary of State mean in plain fact that under the auspices of the President and the Secretary of State of the United States the Government of Mexico can rob citizens of the United States of their possessions in Mexico with impunity.

In fact, the principle enunciated in these statements by the President and the Secretary of State proclaims to Central and South America particularly, but also to the whole world, that the property of United States citizens outside the United States may be seized with impunity and paid for, not at its actual, fair and equitable value, but merely at the price of the original investment minus depreciation, and that if the country making the seizure is unable to pay for the property, they may have it without paying for it.

America's Great Need is More Produce

By HON. DANIEL A. REED
Representative from New York

THE PAY ROLLS of our nation constitute the spending power, the purchasing power, upon which the farmers must rely if they are to prosper. A program of scarcity in an unprotected domestic market puts the farmer in a position where he must cut prices to the level of imported competitive farm products if he expects to sell them, and he is doubly injured because under crop restriction he has less to sell and at a lower price. There is a market here for our farm crops, otherwise the vast volume of competitive farm products would not be entering this country from abroad. The farmer should be interested in protecting the industrial pay rolls from destruction by foreign-made, cheap goods. The unemployed millions in our own industries, at American wages, are the men and women who will buy the products of our farms. Prosperity will return only when our 130,000,000 people are fed, housed, and clothed with the products of our own farms and our industries.

An adequately protected market for our industries will put millions now on relief at work in private enterprise and insure to them a wage scale sufficiently high to enable men, women and children to enjoy a high American standard of living—the highest in the world. What would it mean if our pay rolls were to be expanded to the point where there were more jobs than employable men and women to fill them? It would mean higher wages. Supply and demand would meet this problem of a higher wage standard. But what, in turn, would be the result to the farmers? It has been demonstrated from reliable statistics that if the American people were to have a proper diet made from domestic agriculture it would be necessary to expand our acreage and increase our livestock as follows:

An increase of 76 per cent in dairy cattle—40,800,000 head as compared with 23,100,000 head.

An increase of 43 per cent in the number of beef cattle slaughtered—16,100,000 as compared with 11,200,000.

An increase of 68 per cent in the number of veal calves slaughtered—14,800,000 as compared with 8,800,000.

An increase of 22 per cent in the number of sheep and lambs slaughtered—29,900,000 as compared with 21,000,000.

An increase of 36 per cent in the amount of poultry — 627,000,000 as compared with 458,900,000.

Corresponding increases in the amount of land devoted to feed crops—corn, oats, grain sorghums, hay—and pasture for these animals. An increase of 204 per cent in the acreage devoted to vegetable truck crops—7,091,000 acres as compared with 565,000 acres.

An increase of 112 per cent in the acreage devoted to other tree fruits and grapes—9,799,000 acres as compared with 4,605,000 acres.

An increase of 282 per cent in the acreage devoted to certain small fruits—718,000 acres as compared with 188,000 acres.

These figures are based on average yields and average production.

I know that the trade agreement policy to let in agricultural products, while at the same time forcing the farmer to produce less, cannot work. The disaster these two conflicting plans has already brought to American agriculture is enough to satisfy any sane and unprejudiced person that what I have said is true.

Railroad Unemployed List Growing

By HON. JOHN M. ROBSION
Representative from Kentucky

THE Interstate Commerce Commission, on April 6, 1937, reported there were 1,131,000 railroad men at work. The Commission reported again on April 6, 1938, 1 year later, 913,070 railroad men at work. In other words, in 1 year railroad employment decreased 217,930, which is approximately 20 per cent in 1 year, and, unfortunately, the number of employed railroad workers is still going down. There was a decrease of 14,278 in the month of April, and this is the spring of the year, when business and employment should be on the increase. The mines are operating on an average of about 1 or 2 days per week. The administration admits that there has been the sharpest decline in employment in the last few months than at any time in our history, and during all that time billions of so-called pump-priming funds were being poured out by the administration.

Of course, business reflects the same conditions in industry and commerce. Business is now down 22 points below the level reached in July, 1933. The production of motor cars has been cut approximately 60 per cent in a year's time. Car loadings are in the neighborhood of 40 per cent below what they were this same time in 1930.

With all the publicity about this pump priming, blood transfusion, and recovery program, farm commodity prices continue to go down, business continues to decline, and unemployment continues to increase.

Harry Hopkins says he makes no claim that the expenditure of this sum of money will bring about recovery or restore employment. For 5 years the administration and its friends have been making extravagant claims as to what the expenditure of these large sums would mean in the way of recovery and bringing about prosperity and employment. In each and every case they have proved to be unreliable prophets. Conditions have grown worse all the time.

People Need Debt to Get Circulating Money

By HON. H. JERRY VOORHIS
Representative from California

WE have spent $16,000,000,000 in one way or another for recovery and relief in the last few years. There are at the present time approximately $16,000,000,000 of idle bank deposits which are supposed to be money, but which at present are not functioning as such since they lie idle in the banks.

The reason we cannot proceed at once with safety to bring about the scientific relation between total active buying power and productive capacity by some such method as the payment of old-age pensions, is that as soon as government spends money into circulation there is no way of telling at present whether, when that money shows up in the private banks in the form of reserves, you are going to get a 1-for-1 expansion of bank credit or a 6-for-1 expansion of bank credit. Therefore, until we have some such device as the proposed 100 per cent reserve behind demand deposits—not savings deposits but demand deposits—we will be and our Federal Reserve Board will be without any adequate means of controlling what is going to happen to that expansion of money after the Government puts it into circulation.

The orthodox way, according to the present system, of getting that expansion would be not to sell Government bonds, but to buy them, in order to put more money into the hands of the banks or private individuals so they might spend it. But we find that does not do any good because bank deposits do not move. We find that loans are not being made, and we are thrown back upon doing exactly the opposite thing, namely, selling Government bonds in order to get the banks to create deposit entries for the Government which it in turn can spend.

What the situation amounts to is that the people of America are compelled to rely on an increase in Government debt in order to obtain any decent volume of actively circulating buying power.

Democracy is Cloak for Deprivation

By HON. WARREN R. AUSTIN
Senator from Vermont

ALL OVER Europe, the term "democracy" was used to describe types of government which today we would not recognize as democracy. Think of the "democracy" of Russia, where, from an imperial government, they became a soviet. Such liberty as a people ordinarily enjoy was converted into license, and the government was called a democracy. Today, we know that the government which exists there is as absolute and autocratic as any one-man power can be.

So it is with Mexico, and with Spain, and with France, and with Germany, and with Italy. We may call them what we please, but there is taking place in some of them, and there has already been effected in others, the centralization of power which deprives the individual of his freedom.

Take the situation of labor in Germany: There is a labor front in Germany which is called democratic. There, those in power try to make democracy work, but they make it work from on high, just as the effort here might ultimately make democracy work by fiat from the White House.

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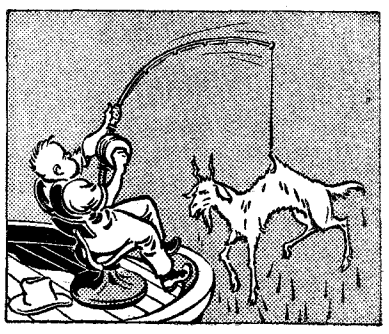
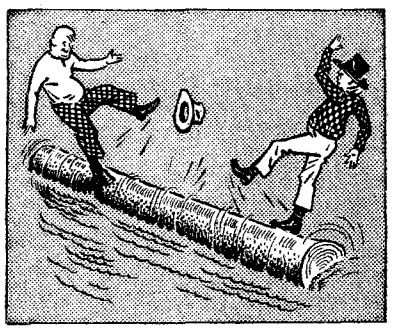


THE SPORT OF THE NATION

- POLITICAL FOOTBALL
- LOG ROLLING
- GOAT FISHING
- HOG CALLING
- BUBBLE-BLOWING
- HIDE AND SEEK
- SHIRT-STUFFING
- DUMMY WRESTLING



Senate is Mere Windbag, Survey Shows

'Flub-dub,' Policy-Talk Ghost-Speeches, Common

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The nation's legislators—both Senators and Representatives—are much less concerned about what is said and heard on the Congressional floor than are their constituents, who accept as words of inspiration and wisdom the outpourings of political mouths.

The Senate floor, once a chamber renowned for its statesmanship, eloquence and oratory, now is a mere sounding board for ghost-written speeches, time-wasting flubdub, and "policy talk" intended to impress the voters "back home."

And the Representatives of states and districts are conscious of this degradation of statesmanship. They knowingly have turned their attention from finding a solution of the nation's political ills, toward the business of press-agenting themselves into another two, or six year term of office.

Instead of preparing orations on definite pieces of legislation, many Senators now delegate that task to high priced ghost-writers. Others, when they take the floor, do so with watch in hand, realizing that their task, as part of the "party" program, is to consume 15 minutes, half an hour, or an hour of debate time with husky-throated mumbo-jumbo about patriotism, poverty and perdition. Utterly lacking in either sincerity or eloquence, they do their part and then rush from the chamber.

Among the elder fringe of legislators, some few of whom deserve to be called "statesmen" in the traditional meaning of the word, remain a few real orators. Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, who led the death fight on the court-packing bill, is one such. Sincerely filled with a desire to accomplish good, Senator Wheeler is able to impress his colleagues with the spoken word.

Senators Hiram Johnson and William Borah are other old-line orators who, when they kindle the fires of speech, are able to deliver masterpieces. But for the few true orators, there are scores of blundering, tongue-tied speakers like Senator Joe Guffey who is unable to deliver a coherent address; unable even to answer questioning on the floor.

One Senator, who employed a "ghost" to prepare his addresses, was highly embarrassed when his act was exposed. In reading from a prepared script he blundered onto a passage where the script writer intended a joke to be inserted. As he thundered on and on, the Senator read:

"Here, pull the one about the Scotchman and the Jew."

Thus goes the legislative branch of government, chosen by the people, from among the people, to govern for the people. Oh well . . .

A Close Shave

(Elderman in Washington Post)

Found ! ! A Defender for Hugo Black—

NEW YORK, N. Y. — The White House "Black Cat," Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black, has found a defender!

The man whom a whole nation scorned, whom even his own Ku Klux Klan could hardly applaud because he tossed them off like a dirty shirt in his hour of triumph, has earned an admirer whose fancy is tickled by the Black brand of dissenting justice.

Writing in the "liberal" *New Republic* magazine, Professor Walton Hamilton of Yale Law School finds in Black's habitual disagreement and seventh grade rhetorical style "clear-cut language intelligible to the ordinary person."

The possibility is that the eminent Justice, so long away from his law books, has forgotten legal terminology and writes his dissents in pidgen English. Mrs. Black, wife of the eminent jurist, has said that until Hugo was named to the high bench, "he hadn't opened a law book for 15 years."

"The Black style," writes Professor Hamilton, "is an expression of the way of mind and the manner of the man." It is easy to concur with that statement of the Professor. He says only that Black's writings are a reflection of Black's thoughts. So simple the thinking, so simple the writing. Marquis W. Childs, well known Washington correspondent, said in a recent *Harper's Magazine* article, that Black's every legal expression had to be touched up by his fellow justices, who dispaired at his limited legal understanding.

The most ominous thing of all is the fact that Justice Black is seated for life, unless a New Deal purge-merge decides to run him for President.

'Government by Nightmare' Seen in Roosevelt Dream

Melting the Pot

NEWEST offshoot of the "democratic front" now beating the brush in the Detroit area is the *"Detroit League of Nations Association."* This band of Browder-brotherlies strives valiantly to live up to its moniker as witness the names of some of its officers and directors:

The president is the Reverend Father Frederic Siedenburg, S. J., of the faculty of Detroit University. Among the formidable Board of Directors are scattered the names of Rabbi Leo M. Franklin, Israel Himelhoch, who need no introduction. Sticking up like a red flag in a pink background is the name of Larry S. Davidow, counsel for the Union of Automobile Workers, subsidiary of the C.I.O. Of course, there is the usual sprinkling of matrons who do not know what it is all about but "just love to attend, my dear."

An introductory brochure announces the June meeting will be marked by an address on *"The Jew on the Chessboard of Europe"* by Dr. Leo M. Franklin. A bit farther down glares out the following:

"The Association is interested in the growing insistence on lifting the embargo on shipments of arms to Spain because of its confession of failure of the whole mandatory policy."

If this is good English, the "Association" is already confessing failure—or trying to. The accompanying letter states: "The Detroit League of Nations Association is dedicated to law and order as the only alternative to war." But they would ship arms to Spain to murder more Christian non-combatants.

Just trying to restore the "esprit de corpse" perhaps. If that isn't a good wheeze about this deal, cooper up your own.

OF MUSE & MEN

Querios

W.P.A. murals—those art queerios which adorn walls of public buildings—have cast a lamentable reflection on the nature, purpose and efficiency of the New Deal.

In Salem, Ore., two fishermen gasped in amazement upon looking at such a set of murals, completed recently in the state capitol building. There, running contrary to every law of nature, science, history and order, were full-grown salmon pictured *swimming downstream!*

No full-grown salmon ever swam downstream, but under the New Deal there's always a first time—even for salmon who leap and frolic on their way to spawn.

Ovaltine Needed For President, History Testifies

WASHINGTON, D. C. — President Roosevelt dreamed recently of a horrible crash at Washington airport. Shortly afterward he provoked agitation for a new $10,000,000 landing field to serve the Capitol city.

The President's dream, and its effective direct-action, led many of the speculative to the thought that the President has been holding out on his public for 'lo, these five years; that N. R. A., Triple-A I, Triple-A II, W. P. A., lending-spending, recovery-relief, shelter belt, scarcity, et al, were hatched out of the Presidential head, tossing fitfully without benefit of sedatives, on the Presidential pillow, in the throes of a Presidential nightmare.

It has been suggested in official Washington that the President well might dream that the Treasury was about to cave in. Others called upon history and literature to demonstrate that if the President is of the dreaming type, his many acts must be judged in a new light.

Theodore Parker, in his work *"Historic Americans,"* wrote thus of the discoverer of electricity: "Franklin thinks, investigates, theorizes, invents, but never *dreams.*" This may be altered slightly to describe the President's bent, thus: "Franklin (Delano Roosevelt) *dreams,* but never thinks or investigates."

And Matthew Arnold, the English author of note, must have forseen the Presidential character when he versed:

"Man errs not that he deems
His welfare his true aim;
He errs because he dreams
The world does but exist
That welfare to bestow."

There are many who will testify that the tangled nightmare of governmental policy in the last five years could have arisen only out of troubled dreams. But, if that is so, then the fortunate ones are those *who are able to dream*: not those who go sleepless watching the mad parade of New Deal sheep gamboling through the meadow and over the fence.

As Lord Byron wrote: "Alas, the *dreamer* first must sleep; I only watched, and wished to weep!"

If it would cure the condition, there must be a number of Congressmen who would tag on an amendment to the lending-spending bill to purchase for the President a limitless supply of Ovaltine to ease his dreams, and spare the country the product of his nightmares.

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The Week in the News

COMMUNISM

Church Spurns Reds' Invitation

SPEAKING for 4½ hours to 3,000 Communists in the party's national convention, Earl Browder, secretary general, invited Christians—Catholics particularly—to join the Reds in an American "democratic front." With almost unanimous voice, the effective leaders of Christendom have spurned the invitation.

Said Browder:

"Within the camp of democracy are included the majority of members of the Catholic church. We Communists extend the hand of brotherly co-operation to them and express our pleasure to find ourselves fighting shoulder to shoulder with them for the same economic and social aims."

Browder Stalin's Charlie McCarthy

Dr. Edward Lodge Curran, Ph.D., editor of LIGHT.

"With an absolute disregard of facts and with an utter ignorance of Catholic teaching, Browder presumed to state that there was no enmity between Catholicism and Communism. He even tried to beguile his audience into the belief that a man could be a good Communist and a good Catholic. This is typical of the frantic efforts that are being made by the Communist party of the United States to overcome the united front of Catholicism which is saving this country from the prison-camp fate of Russia . . . Catholicism is opposed to Communism not merely on a religious basis but because Communism means the destruction of all democracy and the abolition of all civil rights. Communism is no longer a matter of theory . . . No real American is deceived by Browder's hypocritical statement that Communism is democratic. Twenty years of Communistic tyranny in Soviet Russia are against him . . . Earl Browder is merely the Charlie McCarthy of Stalin."

Browder's Offer Is "Trojan Horse"

The Rev. John P. Boland, New York state Labor Relations Board chairman, spurned the offer of Communist co-operation as a ruse similar to the Greeks' treacherous gift of a wooden horse to the Trojans—"within it a corps of soldiers who crept out and opened the gates to capture Troy once the horse had been wheeled within the city. They took by deceit what they could not take by open attack," said Father Boland.

Archbishop Would Purge Politicians

"We are better disposed by organization to be taken over by Communism than was any other country for here in the United States we are always enjoying a false sense of security," asserts Archbishop Murray, St. Paul, Minn., who continues: "Morality in the state of Minnesota, as well as the morality of the nation, is a matter of personal concern to each of us. In our adoption of the policy we shall follow we must understand that *we cannot identify ourselves as a working unit with any political party.* We must purge every party. They all need to be purged, I assure you. *There is no exception.* We must overthrow systems based on wrong philosophies no matter who is involved, Catholic or non-Catholic, in the process of purging. So it will not avail Catholic politicians or groups of them to tell you that they hold office under any particular type of party."

Same Promise Made in Spain

The Rev. Paul B. Ward, C.S.P., editor of the monthly *Wisdom,* assailed the Browder talk as "propaganda filled with lies and bearing the same trademark that stamped the pre-revolution promises to the church in Spain. Browder, strategist, trained in Russia, commissar for the United States, tries a different technique from the bloody record of priest murders by Communists in Spain. Catholics are not going to play the role of Little Red Riding Hood."

Father Walsh Spurns Offer

"The Communist Party in the United States holds out a gloved hand to its most feared enemy, the Catholic church, but not all the perfumes of Araby will kill the odor of tyrannous brutality that clings to the weapon it conceals, sharpened as it is for the slaying of all Christian civilization," said Father Edmund A. Walsh, S.J., vice president of Georgetown University.

"The American section of the Third international invited the people of the United States to accept the Moscow program as the surest guarantee of social salvation and the best safeguard of democracy. The final objective—overthrow of American democracy in favor of a minor dictatorship of one class, and the gradual abolition of all religious belief—are to remain unchanged but masked behind copious olive branches heaped like a perfumed camouflage before the implacable visages of the concealed shock troops."

QUOTES

"Against us (Christian civilization) a lugubrious front of godless is ranged, brandishing against heaven and all that is most holy to us an anti-Christ fist . . . Before us is an amorphous crowd of those who, although not personally hostile to Jesus Christ, float on troubled waters of indifference and frivolity, who are carried on the current of the day and who finish by becoming unconsciously accomplices of the faithless in a fight against Christ."—Cardinal Pacelli, papal secretary of state.

* * *

"The greatest need of the archdiocese of Cincinnati is the abiding presence of the Holy Ghost . . . until men come back to this all their preaching is in vain."—Archbishop John T. McNicholas.

* * *

"The first revelation of Christ to St. Paul was that of identifying His divine body with His suffering children . . . In season and out of season, he preached and sang the doctrine revealed to him by the Voice on the Damascus Road, namely that all the baptized (and potentially all the unbaptized) are in some appalling way parts of a body of which Jesus is the Head. The acceptance of this fact by the world will establish perfect social justice among men. Princes will feed slaves at their tables, the wealthy will wash the feet of the poor . . ."
—Rev. Martin H. Marnon, Buffalo, N. Y.

* * *

"The modern world has made a wreck of human relations because it has forgotten the very nature of man himself and has built its now apparently tottering structure on a false idea of what man is. Man must have an absolute if he is to live any ordered life, and any other absolute than God is a slave theory. If the state is the supreme being, it needs no argument to any modern man to know that man will be crushed by hitherto unheard of tyrannies that claim him as subject, not citizen, body and soul."
—Bishop James E. Kearney, Rochester, N. Y.

AGRICULTURE

A. A. A. Bogs Down

THE Federal Government owns more than 40 per cent of the nation's farm mortgages, totaling more than $7,254,820,000. The Federal Government has increased its holdings in these securities from 13 per cent in 1930, to 40 per cent at the beginning of 1937.

The seven years between have been years of a continuing "farm problem" that was to have been settled in the crop-control act of 1938. Far from being settled, the problem was expanded further this week as protest after protest against the A.A.A.'s regimentation was registered by organizations in every section of the nation.

As Washington officials of the Department of Agriculture prepared to slash the coming bumper wheat crop and to give bounties of 20 to 25 cents a bushel to wheat farmers who agree to limit their crop, objections against corn quotas, already announced, rode rapidly into the capitol city.

Undemocratic

Typical of protests was the one furnished by the Catholic Central Verein of America, Kansas branch. This organization characterized as "undemocratic" and "dangerous," the vast power concentrated in the Federal Government, principally the Secretary of Agriculture under the act.

"A measure such as the new farm act is bound to increase Federal power still further," the Catholic Verein's resolution opposing the act read, "this danger should be plain to every citizen. True democracy can not flourish where political power has been overcentralized. We hold dear the rights the Federal Constitution guarantees the Commonwealth of Kansas and every citizen of our country . . . We must resent any attempt on the part of the Federal Government to place on our necks the yoke of compulsion."

On the Defensive

In Washington, meanwhile, H. R. Tolley, administrator of the A.A.A., went on the defensive to resist charges brought by the National Industrial Conference Board. The board, in a report issued in mid-April, charged the act invested dictatorial power in the Secretary of Agriculture; provided unlimited expenditure of government funds, and left to the "supreme intelligence" of the Secretary of Agriculture, the administration of the ever-normal granary features of the bill.

Mr. Tolley denied the charges categorically.

Wheat Pickle

In no quarter, however, is the administration more in hot water over the farm program of planned economy than in its dealings in wheat.

The wheat loan program, expected to get underway early in July, makes provision for loans ranging from 52 to 75 per cent of "parity." The parity rate thus would put the loan at about 60 cents a bushel—a figure well ahead of the market rate, both domestic and foreign.

Result of this perverted policy of destruction thus will be to peg the price above the foreign market, and retard exports; peg the price above the domestic market, and load federal bins with wheat it cannot use, except in competition with independent farmers.

Its first 90 days of life have shown the crop control act of 1938 to be one of the most jumbled, hashed, hodge-podge pieces of legislation ever written. The act has been amended 18 times, and has shown every evidence of requiring even more alterations.

FINANCE

Responsibility of Congress

SELECTING a point made famous by Father Coughlin, Senator Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma recently charged his Congressional colleagues with direct responsibility for continuing the present depression, in their failure to coin and regulate the value of money.

"There is no relief (from depression) in sight," he charged. "The pending work relief measure is only a sedative. Pass this measure and do nothing about our money question, and next year we will be called upon to pass another bill appropriating three billion or four billion or five billion dollars. And if the monetary question is not studied and adjusted at a very early date, I am not sure that more serious consequences may not befall the American people.'"

Senator Thomas knew whereof he spoke. Armed with figures on domestic and foreign monetary values, he showed his colleagues that: (1) Every time the price level changes one point, it makes a difference in value of the property of the nation, of approximately $4,000,000,000. (2) Every time the dollar goes up a point, property values decrease approximately $4,000,000,000. (3) Every time the dollar goes down one point, property values go up approximately $4,000,000,000.

The Senator thereupon pointed to the drop in property values from 1926 to 1933 and the accompanying drop in national income. "In 1933 we commenced to take some of the excess value from the dollar," he said. "Every time we brought the dollar down one point, we added $4,000,000,000 to the property value of the United States. We got the dollar down in 1937 to 112. Since March 1937, when the dollar was at 112, it has gone up until today it is approximately 128.

"That represents a 16-point rise in the value of the dollar during the past year," he continued. "As the dollar goes up, property goes down. Sixteen points, multiplied by $4,000,000,000 represents approximately the amount of property loss, as measured in terms of dollars, since March, 1937 until today."

Senator Thomas concluded that: "there is no possibility of relief in the present situation except by cheapening our dollar. . . Other nations have cheapened their money . . . I am trying to call this situation to the attention of the American Congress and the American people.

"There will be no relief from this depression, none is possible, until somebody takes monetary action. The Constitution provides that the Congress shall coin money and regulate the value thereof. So, when the dollar goes up, the Congress is responsible. There will be no relief from this depression, none is possible, until Congress takes monetary action."

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The Week in Washington

LEGISLATION

Aviation Bill

Subject: S. 3845 and H. R. 9738, a bill to create a Civil Aeronautics Authority, to provide for the regulation of civil aeronautics.

Status: Introduced March 4 in the House, and April 14 in the Senate. Reported out of joint conference and ready for final passage.

Authors: Introduced by Representative Clarence Lea (California) in the House and Senator Pat McCarran (Nevada) in the Senate—with amendments by Senators Royal Copeland (New York) and Harry S. Truman (Missouri).

Analysis: The Civil Aeronautics bill is another indication of the complete confidence and trust which the Senators and Representatives place in their chief executive.

SEN. McCARRAN

The purpose of the bill is to create a civil aeronautics authority or commission to control licenses, rates and safety regulations in aviation.

The authority, to be composed of five members appointed by the President, is vested with such important functions as the building of emergency landing fields, establishing and purchasing air-navigation facilities, policing the airways, operating the weather-reporting service and in general promoting the development of aeronautics in the United States.

As originally introduced by Senator McCarran, the agency established was to be independent of political authority, insofar as it provided for removal of members of the commission only by reason of inefficiency, neglect of duty or malfeasance in office.

As passed and agreed to in conference, the restrictions upon the removal of members are taken out.

Following are some of the provisions of (H. R. 9738):

"The exercise and performance of the powers and duties of the authority which are now subject to review by courts of law shall be subject to the general direction of the President . . .

"The issuance, denial, transfer, amendment, cancelation, suspension or revocation of any permit shall be subject to the approval of the President . . .

"The terms, conditions and limitations contained in any permit shall be subject to the approval of the President . . ."

The bill places a very great political weapon in the hands of the chief executive, when it gives him free rein to appoint and recall the commission at his will, and personal authority over all individual permits, certificates, and over all powers and duties of the commission.

It is but another example of the Congressional tendency to shy away from independence and to concentrate more and greater authority in the hands of the President.

CONGRESS

Political Purging

THERE are still two sessions of Congress to convene before the presidential election of 1940, but that does not prevent people from having ideas about the situation. To Mr. Garner's credit—if the idea was originally his, at least it did not come from him first—we mean the idea about his being the next President. In fact, Mr. Garner is the one man in th Presidential cabinet who has not been casting hints that he would "like to run" in 1940. Perhaps that is because Mr. Garner is too much of a gentleman to suggest such things when his present chief has two years to go. Or it may be that when Mr. Garner runs, he wants it to be as far away from the turmoil and intrigue of the capital city as possible.

SEN. TYDINGS

But that has not prevented a goodly number of Democrats of the pre-New Deal vintage from offering the V.P. their support, should he care to have it in 1940. Senators slated for political decapitation are among the most ardent Garnerites, perhaps because they recognize in the gaunt Texan a refuge in their hour of need.

But even that has not caused the administration to waver in its political purge of Democrats. Included on the proscription list are Senators George of Georgia, Ellison Smith of South Carolina, Adams of Colorado, Clark of Missouri and Lonergan of Connecticut. Number one on the administration's veto list is Senator Millard F. Tydings of Maryland, a consistent Democrat who has voted against all but a few of the New Deal measures during the last five years.

Radio Monopoly

Radio broadcasting in the United States comes under the general control of three major networks: The National Broadcasting Co., the Mutual Broadcasting System, and the Columbia Broadcasting System. These three networks, with their affiliated local outlets in nearly every sizable city of every state, are able to determine who shall use radio, when, how, and at what cost.

Charges that monopolistic practices were engaged in by these three major chains were made by Commissioner George H. Payne, of the Federal Communications commission, who asked Congress for an investigation.

Payne told members of the House rules committee that a powerful radio lobby was able to influence members of Congress, and that "free competition" is disappearing rapidly in the broadcasting field. "Several lawyers (retained by the major networks supposedly) who practice before the F.C.C. have become arrogant and are in the habit of commanding, rather than asking or pleading," Payne charged.

"Not long ago one of these lawyers actually doctored the records of the commission in a case in which he was interested, and, in addition, violated two stringent rules," he added.

Monopoly Investigation

Considered in retrospect, another investigation resolution will undoubtedly assume greater proportional importance than it received when presented along with the other investigational pleas. That is the one offered by Senator Joseph O'Mahoney of Wyoming, calling for an investigation of monopolies.

The monopoly action votes six members of Congress and six administration officials an unseemly amount of power, including the "power of search and seizure on suspicion" of all company books. The resolution authorizes a complete study of monopoly and wealth concentration, which has unlimited possibilities as a vote getter. It gives the greatest monopolist the country has ever known, the New Deal —$400,000 and the power to delve into the books and closets of all other national monopolies and "find out" everything they can. The findings will then be on hand, if necessary, to explain the next relapse of the depression.

More Investigators

REPRESENTATIVE Dies of Texas, will have his way as a result of House vote approving his resolution to investigate un-American activities. The Texan's particular peeve is the Nazis, but many Congressmen weary of the Communistic element chimed in with an "aye."

The seven-man committee appointed by the Speaker, include Chairman Dies, and Representatives Healy (Mass.), Dempsey (N. Mex.), Starnes (Ala.), Mosier (Ohio), all democrats, and Thomas (N. J.) and Mason (Ill.), Republicans.

A last minute amendment which passed requires that the committee submit its findings to the House by next January 3.

EYES and EARS OVER THE CAPITOL

by Mark Meecham

Spendthrift Economy

THE Treasury disclosure—directly following the President's pocket-veto of the 1938 $5-billion tax bill—that "the administration will ask for a complete revision of all federal tax laws at the next session," caused little commotion among tax-payers, but it should have. And that—for the simple reason that when an individual or a household or an institution or a government spends ten dollars for every five that it has, some sort of balance must be effected. Either the spendthrift must cut down expenses, or he must find a way to increase the expense account.

The phrase "balancing the budget" has become so trite that even Republicans have wearily abandoned it in their derogation of Democrats.

Five and six years ago, Congress launched our Ship of State on its present diabolical course of prolific spending. In those hey-days of exuberance, they advanced appropriations for so many projects that it required almost all of the alphabet to categorize their enactments. America needed saving, and they set about to effect the salvation by spending — money that we did not have.

Everything was an emergency or a crisis, they said—as if emergency expenditures were not really expenditures at all. Then there were the one-third underfed, ill-clothed, and poorly housed Americans who had to be cared for, so they had an excuse to spend some more money. About that time the pump ran dry, and New Deal Congressmen unable to recognize a fact when it appeared, took some more borrowed money and started on an orgy of pump-priming.

By now they have become bored with the whole program of salvation, they bicker constantly over little things that do not matter anyway—and go right on spending just the same.

During 1937, Congress met for two sessions and spent (appropriated sounds less extravagant) $9,356,000,000. This year is not yet half finished, Congress was in session for a little more than five months, and it has already appropriated $10,355,131,879,— or a billion dollars more than was spent all last year. It cost us, to be analytical, more than $132½-million for every day that Congress was in session from January to June 1. Or if you would rather think of your own dear Congressman, the appropriations for this session totaled more than $23½-million for every Representative in Congress. Is it any wonder that business and industry want Congress to go home? They know who will have to pay the bill.

The relief needs which the President originally estimated at $1-billion for the fiscal year, emerged as a $3-billion appropriation, and are expected to last for only eight months. Half a billion dollars will be spent on the army as a result of the War Department appropriations bill.

In addition to relief and the army, Congress voted $1,423,098,240 to be spent for more than 30 independent Government agencies (including those bureaus you always read about); $1,403,683,526 for the Treasury and Post Office Departments; $546,866,494 for the Navy—in addition to the $1,090,656,000 naval expansion program — $129,678,460 for the Department of the Interior, and $758,572,820 for Agricultural appropriations.

That Congress cannot resist the urge to spend, and spend lavishly, is somewhat understandable when every request is accompanied by an emergency plea, but when Congress deliberately refused to earmark the relief funds, when it knew they would be used to "purchase" votes if left unmarked, it destroyed the only alibi of sincerity it might have advanced. That convinced even the skeptical that any real economy steps taken by the United States Government will not come from its Houses of Congress.

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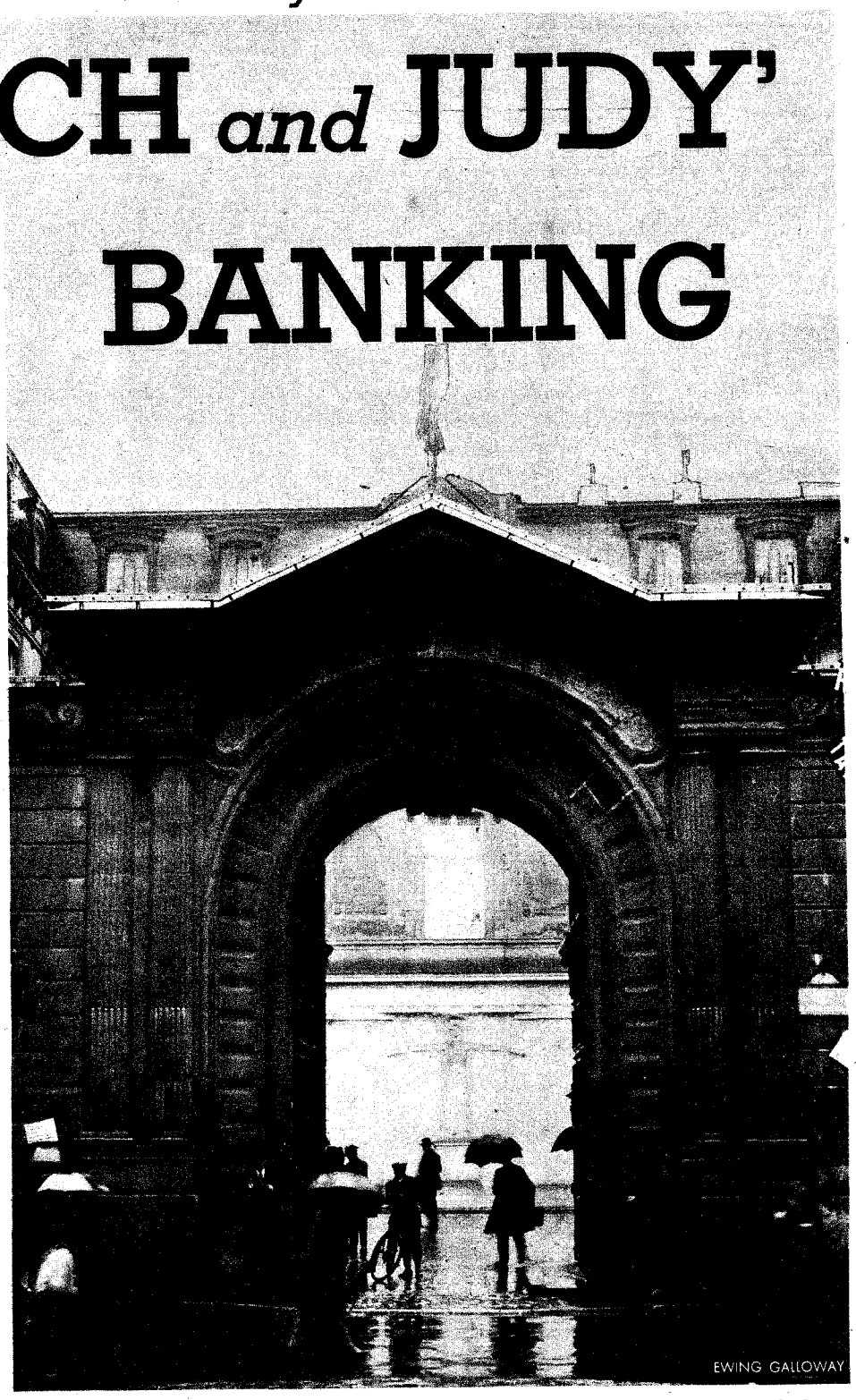
The Story of France Is the Perpetual Triumph of Finance, The Rise and Fall of a Hundred Cabinets in 65 Years Is a Puppet Show With International Money Powers Pulling the Strings.

by Ben Marcin

'PUNCH and JUDY' BANKING



To the man on the street the apparent instability of French government, with cabinets forever coming and going, is bewildering. Now that Premier Daladier is in charge, with semi-dictatorial powers for three months, it might be well to look behind the scene and see who really manipulates this "Punch and Judy" show.

In the sixty-five years of the present French republic, there have been more than 100 cabinets. The average life of a French cabinet has been about eight months: in recent months the changes have been so rapid as to seem more like eight days.

The reason for this disturbed state of affairs is the same as underlies most of the insane happenings of modern times, namely—high finance. In the eighteenth century, France was a monarchy; and, whatever may have been the defects of absolute monarchies, there was some sense of personal responsibility on the monarch's part to his subjects. Today, absolute power over life is wielded by a financial system—without any social responsibility whatever.

In their climb to world domination, the international bankers of oriental origin found the institution of monarchy an obstacle in their path. Hence, they set about to destroy it, and have succeeded pretty well to date. The World War saw a wholesale unseating of monarchs. The only other institution that stands in their way is the Christian Church and their attack upon it, through Communism and a fostered materialism is now in progress.

In 1694, when the clique of bankers in England wrested a charter for the privately owned Bank of England from William of Orange, they successfully filched from him the sovereign's right to coin and issue money. In return, these non-Christian bankers hung the millstone of debt about the neck of the king's subjects and to this day, the English people pay tribute to the private controllers of money for their usurped use of a government prerogative.

In France, however, the monarch obstinately retained his sovereignty and refused to relinquish the money control. There the monarch had to be discredited first, by insane financial abuses that eventually deprived the people of bread and the simple necessities of life. The same grotesque situation is even now being engineered in America—people starving in a land teeming with potential plenty.

The financial adviser of Louis XVI, Necker, was the man responsible in the French instance. His policies led finally to the outbreak of revolution that insured dissolution of the monarchy.

The bankers cleverly substituted a form of government known as "democracy"—or rule by the majority—and held out the lure of "Liberty" which turned out to be license; "Fraternity," which turned out to be the doctrine of dog eat dog; and "Equality," which turned out to be a system whereby the progress of invention resulted in great fortunes for the few and increasing unemployment for all the rest.

Now that industrial democracy and atheistic democracy is becoming so threadbare that even the illiterate masses are perceiving that its application is tragically different from its professed idealism, the international bankers are turning to the stop-gap of dictatorships. In fact, so discredited has democracy become that even Communists now masquerade under its cloak.

Napoleon was quick to perceive the sham and was driven to the conclusion that bankers were "without honor, without patriotism, and without any god other than their own system of usurious profits." In spite of his military genius, the dictatorial Corsican could not outsmart the unscrupulous bankers of his time. They, more than Waterloo, were the cause of his downfall.

After various experiments with a republican form of government, and sundry reversions to monarchical systems, France finally settled down as a republic, ostensibly of democratic nature. The Chamber of Deputies was, more or less, popularly elected, and the Senate, representing the upper, or *rentier*, classes, acted as a sort of Chamber of Review. The president exercised powers somewhat akin to those of a state governor or constitutional monarch.

The Bank of France, founded in 1800, has been the power behind the rise and fall of French governments. It possessed, and still does possess, the complete monopoly of issuing money—the same as the privately owned American Federal Reserve Bank or the Bank of England. *No government of France has had financial independence since that time!*

The Bank of France was subscribed to by the leading private bankers of that day, many of whom, says the *New Times* of Melbourne, were Protestant immigrants like Mallet, Hottinguer, Vernes, de Neuflize, Mirabaud, and others who survived the French Revolution like Mallet Freres & Cie, Henrotte & Muller, Lehideux and Cie, Antonine-Scipion, Casimir-Pierre Perier, Cahen d'Anvers, Lazard Freres and Heine & Company, de Rothschild Freres, and others, some of whom migrated from Hamburg when it was the financial capital of Europe.

Let us look into the constitution of this privately owned bank which had control of printing France's money. There was a governor and two vice-governors, nominally appointed by the cabinet. But under the constitution, the governor had to hold one hundred shares in the bank and the vice-governors fifty each.

Shares were valued at 10,000 francs, and the practice was for the regents of the Bank of France to lend the necessary money to the governor and vice-governors to enable them to qualify for their position. These worthies, having placed themselves in the complete power of the lenders, were thus obligated to serve them instead of the public interest or the common good. *They were completely covered by a banker's lien!*

This accounted for three of the governing members of the Bank of France; the remaining 15 were known as regents. Three of these regents were treasury officials, who had to come from the 'best families' and pass a thorough financial examination. This left 12 regents, 11 of whom were *the real rulers of France.*

Six were international bankers, each of them a hereditary regent. Of the six families so represented, five came from Switzerland (now home of the Bank of International Settlements and the moribund League of Nations) to assist the nefarious financial secretary, Necker, to preserve the ancient alien regime at the time the monarchy was overthrown. The sixth family to be represented was the House of Rothschild, which migrated from Frankfort on the Main, Germany. In 1855, Alphonse de Rothschild became a regent of the Bank of France and his family has held the hereditary title ever since.

It must be remembered that the House of Rothschild was firmly established during the Napoleonic wars and set up banking houses in no fewer than five European capitals. They continued as an international financial power all through the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

In 1936, prior to the nationalization of the Bank of France, the six hereditary regents were:

(1) Baron Eduard de Rothschild, of the Rothschild Bank.

(2) Baron Hottinguer, of the Banque Hottinguer.

(3) Baron Jacques de Neuflize, of the Banque Neuflize.

(4) M. Ernest Mallet, of the Banque Mallet.

(5) M. David Weil, of the Banque Lazard Freres.

(6) M. Pierre Mirabaud, of the Banque Mirabaud.

Each of these regents were representatives of private banking concerns, who by their assumption of the sovereign power of credit issue and money monopoly, had been able through the years to write their own tickets to continued existence and expansion. They represented powerful family dynasties, owning no responsibility whatsoever to the people of France and a good deal less than the overthrown monarchy.

In another article SOCIAL JUSTICE will give the names and connections of the remaining regents who control the industrial life of France, and expose the hoax of the munitions trust, disclosing how the French man on the street is victimized by this money power of private finance.

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FOR WELFARE OF ALL

To the Editor:

We hear from every side different opinions about what should be done to cure our present ills.

Of course every one of us who really tries to use what is termed a little common sense, sees that the trouble lies partly in the private control of money and credit. I say partly because I've come to the conclusion that there is one phase of our ills that is not mentioned as much as it should be, and that is that our Constitution is generally misinterpreted, especially by the financiers and industrialists.

Our Constitution, if my memory is not failing me, says that all laws passed must be for the welfare of all and not for the welfare of the financiers and industrialists alone. And that is as it should be. It is impossible for the rich to prosper permanently on the sufferings of the poor.

Now, remember, I'm not condemning the capitalists but I'm only trying to point out the false attitude they are taking towards the laborer. I believe it would be better for the capitalists instead of trying to figure how many dollars they can freeze out of circulation, to figure the capacity of his industrial output and give the laborer wages in proportion to productivity.

Industrialists must remember one point in economics and that is that automatic machinery and the curtailment of labor does not bring an increase in their sales, for after all, it is not the machine that buys but the individual who is working with it.

Another thing is that depending on export trade to rid industry of a great percentage of its production is nowadays out of the picture for the simple reason that foreign nations are capable of producing their own goods at a cheaper rate than they could possibly buy them from us. So, as it stands today, there is only one conclusion to draw, and that is, that in order to sell his goods the industrialist must pay wages in accordance with what he produces or what his total capacity of production is.

All that the laboring class desires is a fair annual wage with which he can purchase the products of his labor.

I am in favor of a living annual wage for labor. Why is capital against it? How do they know it wouldn't work? Why can't they sum up enough courage to try that plan for a period of five years? Is it that they are letting their greed for more and more profits blind them to the fact that over-ambition has always beaten its victim?

Again I challenge capital to try the living annual wage plan. I feel certain that it is worth any risks they may run.

H. Renaud

Southbridge, Mass.

ONLY ONE CAUSE AND CURE

To the Editor:

In glancing through the Congressional Record of April 28, 1938, I came across a very brief speech delivered by Representative Charles G. Binderup of Nebraska (page 7911), which I consider should be of great interest to the readers of Social Justice as well as thoughtful people in general, whose minds have been confused on the question of the "cause and cure" of existing economic conditions. The speech in full follows:

"Mr. Speaker, as one Congressman to another, there never was a period of unemployment that was not preceded by money scarcity or deflation; and there never was a period of deflation or money scarcity that was not followed by unemployment. That philosophy is as irrevocable as the law

of gravity, as regular as the tides of the ocean. History records no exception to the rule—not one. I challenge the world."

As far as I have been able to learn, no one has accepted the challenge referred to; and, therefore, the diagnosis may be reasonably accepted as correct. Such being the case, I think we may reasonably conclude that the American people through the present system of monetary control have been made the victims of the greatest gigantic swindle that has ever been perpetrated on any people in the history of the world. And I challenge the world on that statement.

Knowing the facts, as stated by Representative Binderup, then why not solve the problem of unemployment and bring back prosperity? THERE IS ONLY ONE WAY.

D. Downing

Brooklyn, N. Y.

DEBT RELIEF ALSO NEEDED

To the Editor:

The present forms of relief given by the Government cannot and should not be retained. The morale of those receiving relief is gradually being lowered and many of them have become shiftless and irresponsible.

Relief in some instances is necessary, but it is becoming noticeable that many persons would prefer to sit by and receive government aid than to exert themselves to work, even if there were work to be done.

Millions of dollars for relief are spent each year. This cannot continue, as the national debt is increasing by leaps and bounds.

What will happen to the entire nation when the end of the relief road is reached?

J. Z., Jr.

St. Louis, Mo.

EXPERIENCE HAS TAUGHT US

To the Editor:

Once more we hear the call from the man who has taught us social justice, to organize Platoons of twenty-five members. In my opinion, this is the only way social justice minded people can prevent politics from creeping into its organization.

Cleveland was honored with the only convention of the National Union for Social Justice. I had the honor of attending every session of the convention and, like Father Coughlin, expected a great deal of Cleveland at the presidential election. But the people of Cleveland failed him lamentably. It was quite apparent that many could not divorce themselves from politics and politicians.

The lesson we have learned since November, 1936, combined with the request of Father Coughlin, will convince many believers in social justice that he was right and they should again accept him as their leader and teacher and call on all their friends and neighbors to help form these groups of twenty-five members. Then and then only can Cleveland show its strength in behalf of social justice in 1940.

M. I. H.

Cleveland, Ohio

RELIEF FOR CAMPAIGNERS

To the Editor:

Lump sum appropriations by Congress to the President are dangerous to American democracy! In fact its continuance is the most dangerous thing confronting the American people today.

This money is being used to punish Democratic Senators and Representatives who have not been 100 per cent subservient to the New Deal, to purchase votes in States not wholly Democratic and to keep others in line.

If Congress does not earmark funds for different projects in their particular districts, they will always be rubber stamps, tools of and for the President and his bureaus. As long as Congress continues to sign huge checks for relief, W.P.A., etc., and hand them to the President to spend and allocate as he wishes, they will have to do as they are ordered.

Congress must regain its power of the spending of the Federal money. In this way only can Congress become free to legislate according to their convictions and principles and not according to the New Dealers.

Norman White

Angola, N. Y.

FOR THE INDEPENDENT STORE

To the Editor:

May I answer the manager of the grocery chain store?

The chain stores have some good qualities, otherwise, they would not exist but I think the independent stores have better qualities. If you want credit, you don't get it from the chain stores, you call on the independent stores.

I once worked in a store and I thought it would be nice to start in business for myself. Today the people who are working in my store receive more income than I do, but when times are better I receive more income. In my pastime I built myself a home and also a store building.

The one bad thing about chain stores is they take their money out of the town or city in which they are located and deposit it in our larger cities and when they wish to borrow money to carry on their business they generally get it from the big banks for less interest than the banks in the smaller cities are able to loan it.

I doubt if there are very many managers of the chain stores who own their homes or with the money they receive are able to buy them. As you know, the manager after a while is either discharged or sent to some other locality. Now, if this same young man who is working for a chain store wanted to build himself a home, he would not be able to get some of this cheap money to do so.

I have known of some chain stores not in the grocery business who advertised certain articles for a certain price and when you went to buy them they were entirely sold out or never did have them.

But, as I said before, there is good and bad in both, but good or bad, I am for the independent stores.

C. F. B.

Decatur, Illinois

NOT TOO LATE FOR ACTION

To the Editor:

In the May 30 issue of Social Justice, Mr. Bert R. Whitman, in commenting on Mr. D. H. Meadow's letter in the April 11 issue, that we "replace passive resistance with action," says, "I fully agree but I think his suggestion comes too late. We have talked our program to death."

To both of these Social Justice friends I say:

We can have plenty of "action" and it's never "too late."

We may have talked our program to death amongst ourselves but we have not talked enough to those who are ignorant of the truths as to the dishonest money system prevalent today.

For action—let us all join the "Million League," organize in small "home" groups from ten to twenty-five.

Urge all our friends to write their Congressmen on monetary reform.

Help increase sales of Social Justice by individual subscriptions, bulk distribution, through church and news stand sales and home deliveries by neighborhood boys.

Learn social justice thoroughly so that we can discuss it intelligently and convincingly in converting friends to help spread the gospel of social justice.

Cooperate in organizing small groups for the "Million League" and urge everyone to enter any future contests of Social Justice, as I believe they are a big factor in helping to educate ourselves in social justice and at the same time building up the broadcast fund which is so necessary if we wish our leader to carry on in his battle to drive the money changers from the temple.

I humbly submit the above suggestions to the readers of Social Justice to give them "action" which is never "too late" to start, as we have everything to gain and nothing to lose. (Except our human rights, American liberties and religious freedom).

I will glady cooperate with any Social Justice friends in New York on any of the above suggestions.

Joseph Spagnola

Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Shall We Grasp the "Brotherly" Hand of Communism?

EARL BROWDER, head of Communism in the United States, has invited American Christians to become Reds. He says there is no difference between the principles of Christianity and those of the newly formed "democratic front."

Of course, everybody now knows "democratic front" is the new, polished up name of Communism. The old name had become so tarnished with the blood of Christian priests, nuns and laity both Catholic and non-Catholic, that a new moniker had to be adopted. Now they call it "democracy."

The Communists are fooling no American Christians. Their propaganda is becoming steadily more subversive and utterly deceiving. They are now going so far as to "promise" support of the Constitution of the United States. But they ARE organized.

SO MUST CHRISTIANS ORGANIZE AND CONTINUE TO ORGANIZE AGAINST THE INSIDIOUS MENACE OF THIS SO-CALLED "DEMOCRATIC FRONT."

Rather than grasp the "brotherly" hand so hypocritically extended to us, we must push away that hand at all times and under all conditions.

WE MUST MAKE IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR THAT HAND EVER TO STAIN THE INSTITUTIONS OF AMERICA AS IT HAS THOSE OF OTHER NATIONS!

The sweet balm of social justice among men—not the tyranny of Communism — is the answer to our problem in the United States today.

Therefore—

Right today—organize in your locality a Social Justice Platoon of 25 persons. This Platoon is to be part of the "Million League" now forming in all sections of the country.

The purposes of Social Justice Platoons are (1) to teach the principles of Father Coughlin to millions of persons who do not now know them and (2) to increase the circulation of our SOCIAL JUSTICE national weekly to one million subscribers, or five million readers.

Use the "Co-Operation" Coupon below NOW. Immediately it is received you will be sent complete instructions on how to proceed with formation of your Social Justice Platoon of 25.

Time is passing. The momentous Fall of 1938 is almost upon us. The time for us to act is TODAY.

CO-OPERATION COUPON

SOCIAL JUSTICE,
Royal Oak, Michigan.
Gentlemen:

I wish to help Father Coughlin and social justice in the United States by joining the "MILLION LEAGUE."

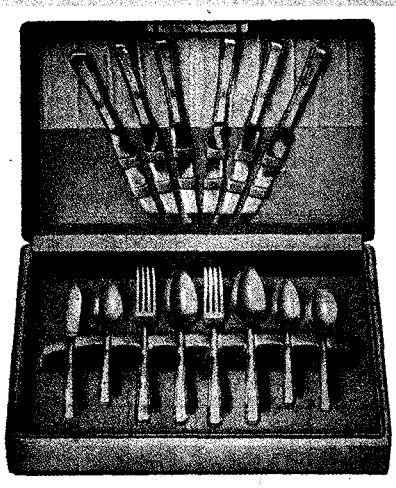
Please send me at once full particulars of how I can be of assistance.

My Name Is.....

My Address Is.....

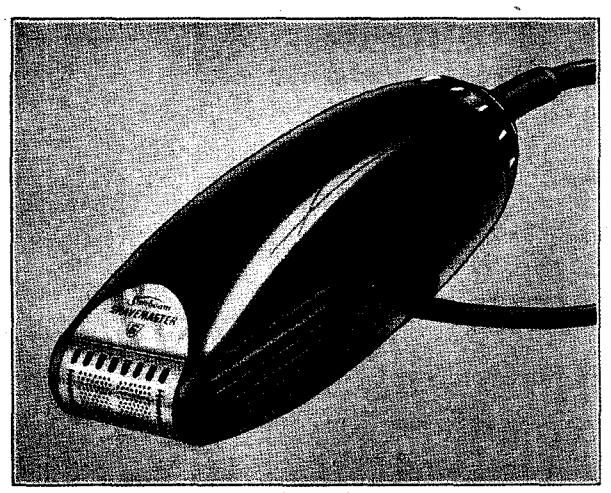
City or Town.....State.....

MAN OR WOMAN, BOY OR GIRL CAN WIN

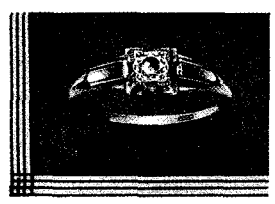


No. 15102—3900 papers.
COMMUNITY PLATE SILVERWARE.
Your choice of seven beautiful patterns: Grosvenor, Berkeley Square, Lady Hamilton, Deauville, King Cedric, Coronation or the very new Rendezvous. Specify pattern desired. 26-piece service for six.

No. 15111—2400 papers.
NEW STREAMLINE GLADSTONE. Of topgrain cowhide, shark grain. Black or Brown.



No. 15116—2000 papers.
ELECTRIC SHAVER. The "Shavemaster" made by the makers of the famous Sunbeam Mixmaster—new in principal — new in performance. No annoying breaking-in period, new powerful brush type motor, self starting. Operates on either AC. or DC. Gives a close, clean, quick pleasant shave.



No. 15105—4200 papers.
SOLITAIRE DIAMOND RING. Fine one-eighth carat diamond set in streamline effect white gold mounting.

If you are a woman — a handsome one-eighth diamond set in streamline effect white gold would come in rather nice for the summer, wouldn't it?

If you are a man—an electric razor would be just the thing to complete that medicine chest of yours.

Of course, there are scores of other beautiful and useful Premiums which will go to men and women, boys and girls, in all states of the Union for selling SOCIAL JUSTICE this summer.

The new rotogravure SOCIAL JUSTICE has made a big hit wherever it is read—and it is read throughout America. Millions of Americans want to know Father Coughlin's opinions on matters of state this summer—just before the Fall elections. This is your opportunity to win one or more of these valuable Premiums. You will win according to the number of copies of SOCIAL JUSTICE you sell before August 15.

Of course, there's the Cash too. Many enterprising distributors of SOCIAL JUSTICE earn as much as $20.00 per week for only a few hours work on week-ends. You too can do this—so—send in the Coupon below right TODAY and you will receive a beautifully illustrated catalogue showing all Premiums.

USE THIS COUPON NOW—

CIRCULATION DEPT.,
Social Justice,
Royal Oak, Michigan.
Gentlemen:

Please count me in on your Cash and Special Premium offer for selling SOCIAL JUSTICE this summer.

Send me without obligation on my part illustrated catalogue of premiums and full instructions.

My Name Is.....

My Address Is.....

City or Town.....State.....

PREMIUM SEASON CLOSES AUGUST 15th

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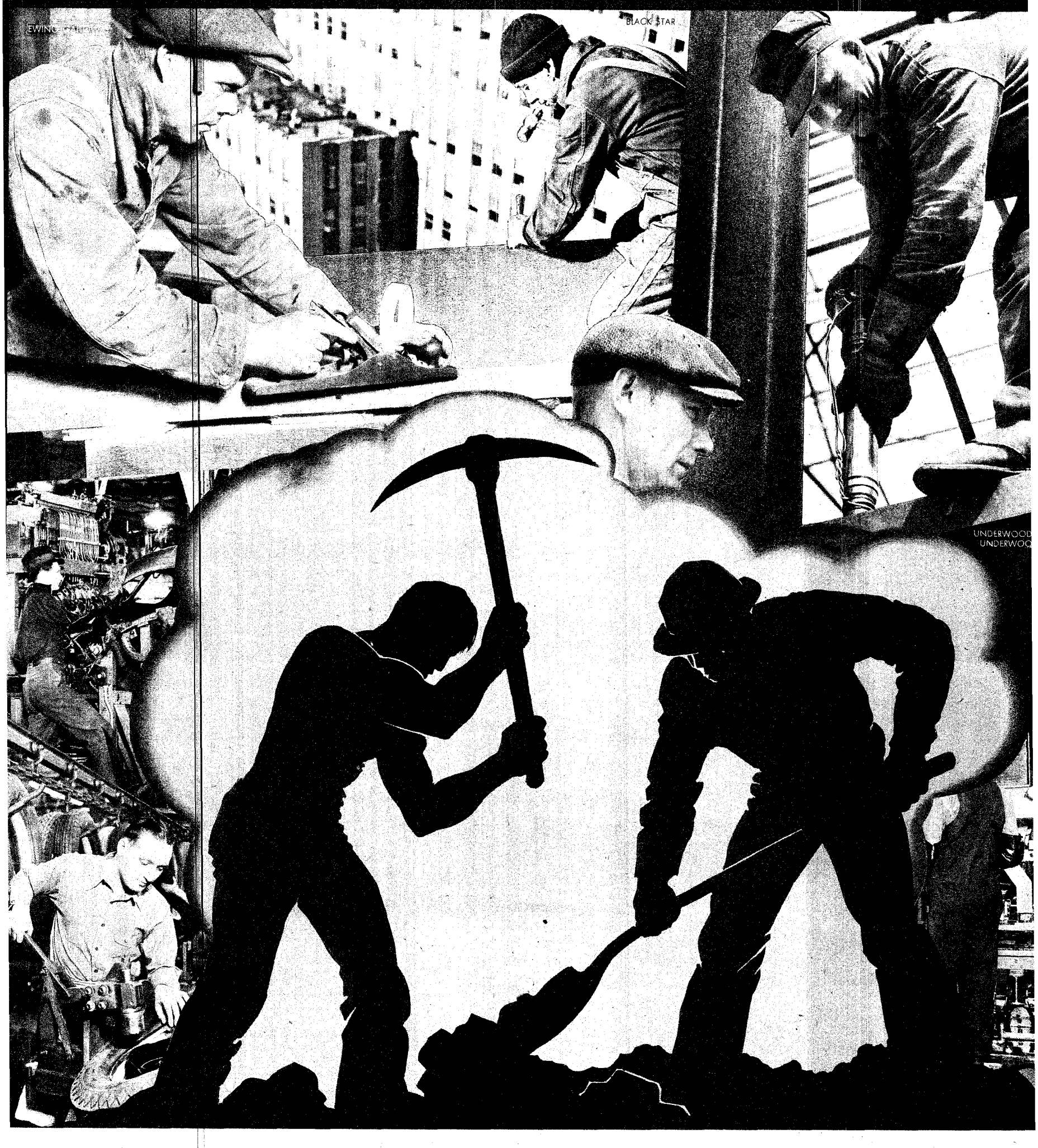
NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 *by Father Coughlin*



THE MAN OF THE WEEK is without a job—13 millions of him. He and his 19¼ million dependents are either on direct doles or work relief, with two millions more on local home relief and state welfare. In Michigan's motor cities alone, 60,000 more will join the ranks of jobless this week. So, too, will two million youths leaving school for the last time — 148,000 of them with college diplomas.

Whatever the profession for which these youngsters trained, or whatever the skilled trade by which the Man of the Week made his contribution to society—buying a home and supporting his family—all now must wield a pick and shovel on a work relief project, as a stop-gap against starvation in a land of plenty. For this they receive a subsistence wage of $53 a month.

Altogether, W.P.A. projects employ 2,632,000; C.C.C. camps house 300,000; while the National Youth Administration is accommodating 485,000—with the Federal Government bearing 82 per cent of their cost.

Now, men are unemployed because there is no purchasing power to absorb the things their factories produce. A W.P.A. dolester wage of $53 a month will not create purchasing power—it will barely stave off starvation.

Despite the inadequacy of the dole, its emergency appropriation since 1933 has cost the Government 13-billion, 870-million dollars. This is bank credit money borrowed at interest. If the Government keeps faith with its bond commitments, this money must all be paid back—with interest—by the workers who have received it. How are they to do it?

The Government might as easily have issued constitutional money which would continue in circulation to create purchasing power—free from the danger of cancellation as a loan and the debt burden of its own creation.

The root of this whole depression is in an unjust money system. The interests who profit from a perpetuation of that system will see America in revolution before they let go of their racket. The chances are good that they will.

An unpayable debt, revolution, and repudiation of Government debts (bonds) by the new government has been the international banker's formula in nation after nation older and wiser than our own.

What magic of immunity guarantees our escape?

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